THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII—No. 43. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

ELECTION AGITATION IN CANADA.

GENERAL MAGRUDER DEFINES HIS POSITION.

Pedestrian Feat in Canada

GREAT FIRE IN ST. KITT'S.

$1,500,000 Loss in Property.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE SOUTH.

REGISTRATION IN LOUISIANA.

Full Returns from all the Parishes—An Election to be Ordered at Once.

Full returns from all the parishes in Louisiana, of the number of voters registered, white and black, have been received at headquarters. We are indebted to the courtesy of Colonels Forsyth and Gentry for a tabular statement of the same. The total number registered is 127,639; whites, 44,732; blacks, 82,907. The whites have very small majorities in ten parishes, to wit:—Calcasieu, Jackson, Lafayette, Livingston, Orleans, Sabine, Union, Vermilion, Washington, and Winn. In New Orleans the registry is 14,845 whites to 14,805 blacks.

Colonel Gentry and his associates are busily engaged in redistricting the State, a work of considerable difficulty. The average number of voters to each representative in the Constitutional Convention is 1362. As soon as the districts are settled upon, General Sheridan will issue an order for the election of members to the Convention. This order will not in all probability be delayed longer than twenty-four hours.—*N. O. Times, 17th.*

TENNESSEE.

The New Delegation to Congress.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., August 9.—Governor Brownlow's majority will approximate 50,000. We send a full radical delegation to Congress. The Legislature elected is overwhelmingly radical. Not one conservative in the Senate, and three or four in the House; and, of course, a radical, probably General W. B. Stokes, will be elected to fill the place now not very creditably occupied by Mr. Patterson, son-in-law of the President. With the members of Congress returned by this election, Messrs. Maynard, Arnell, and Stokes, the public are well acquainted.

Of the new members John Trimble is by far the ablest. He belongs to the aristocracy of the South, is a man of liberal culture, high social position, and of considerable wealth. He is deeply read in German philosophy, cherishes the most liberal views of society and religion, and is regarded as a "philosopher." He made some very bitter speeches during the canvass, but his nature is generous, and it is hoped that in his present high position all classes of his fellow-citizens—not excepting the late Rebels—will share the benefits of his moderate counsels.

James Mullins, of the Fifth District, is a most singular man, and he will make numerous sensations in Congress. Of his sterling devotion of the Union and the radical party no one ever entertained a doubt. This is his chief merit. He is about fifty years of age, has the appearance of a hard-working blacksmith, is a terribly earnest man, pays no more regard to critical English than to criticizing Rebels, and speaks on all occasions, and during all the time allowed. All the boys say:—"Hurrah for Mullins!" D. A. Nunn, of the Eighth District, who takes the place of Leftwich, is a plausible, courteous, sensible young man—a lawyer by profession. He will make a good, quiet representative. R. R. Butler, of the First District, is tall, lean, grey-eyed, cold, and Scotch-looking. On the whole, our delegates to Congress will be talented, respectable, and interesting.

Vote of Tennessee.

The vote for Governor in Tennessee at the last election is footed up by the Nashville *Press* as follows:—East Tennessee, Etheridge, 2793; Brownlow, 24,955. Middle Tennessee, Etheridge, 8389; Brownlow, 27,744. West Tennessee, Etheridge, 6812; Brownlow, 13,572. "Loyal Militia," Brownlow, 94. Total for Etheridge, 17,994; Brownlow, 66,361. Brownlow's majority, 48,368. The radical vote is as large as that ever cast for any party previous to the war.

The Crops and Weather at the South.

MOBILE, August 19.—Old factors here who are in correspondence with most of the cotton States put down the crop of the present year at two and a half to two and three-quarter millions of bales. The Alabama crop is doing finely. The receipts of cotton at this port during the coming year (out of the new crop) are estimated at four hundred thousand bales.

The grain crop of the South this year will be more than sufficient for its wants.

Card from General J. B. Magruder.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Times.

So many misrepresentations have been lately made regarding me, that I deem it right to say that I was not at the Stock Exchange with General Beauregard or with any one else; that I do not know where that institution is; that I did my duty in attempting to keep up the spirits of the troops under my command until my commanding officer had decided to surrender; that by the terms of that surrender, the commissioned officers of the Trans-Mississippi Department were allowed to select their residences within or without the limits of the United States.

I will further state that upon the surrender of the Trans-Mississippi Department, I published an order—probably the last of the war—condemning in the strongest terms the formation of guerilla parties, and urging all to support the laws and obey the orders of the United States authorities with an honest, zealous, and loyal spirit.

Further, I sent my staff and luggage openly by a ship-of-war, courteously placed at my service by the United States naval commanding officer at Galveston, and would probably have gone myself, but that all communication between New Orleans and Havana, where I desired to meet my family, was cut off by quarantine. I intended to embark at Matamoras, but was turned aside from that route by the robbers both of Texas and Mexico. Reaching the City of Mexico *en route* to Havana and Europe, I was offered by the good and noble Maximilian the office of chief of the Land Office of Colonization, which I accepted, it being a purely civil appointment, and entirely unconnected with politics, domestic or foreign. Previously to reaching the City of Mexico, I advised the Confederates not to make use of any asylum in a foreign country to plot against their own, and this advice was strictly and honestly followed. The offices held by Captain Maury and myself having been abolished through the financial embarrassments of the empire, I returned to this country to work like a man for my personal independence, which I am now doing, without seeking or avoiding my former friends.

J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER.

OBITUARY.

The Hon. William B. Campbell.

The Hon. William B. Campbell, late member of Congress for the Nashville District, died at his residence in Lebanon yesterday (August 19) morning, of disease of the heart. Mr. Campbell was a native of Tennessee. After having served as a member of the State Senate, he was a representative in Congress from 1837 to 1843. He distinguished himself in the Mexican war as Colonel of a Tennessee regiment at Cerro Gordo and at Monterey. After his return he was elected Circuit Court Judge, and was Governor of Tennessee from 1851 to 1855. During the Rebellion Mr. Campbell was an unwavering Union man, but after its suppression he at once acted with the conservatives. He was elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress in 1865, but was not admitted to his seat until near the end of the first session.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Athletic, of Philadelphia, vs. Union, of Morrisania.

The home-and-home game between these clubs was played yesterday afternoon on the Union grounds, Brooklyn, E. D., in the presence of some three or four thousand spectators, and proved to be a very good "muffin" game on the Union side and a rather tame display of strength on the Athletic side. The only ones who did themselves justice on the Union side were Beals and Austin. Each of the others indulged in beautiful wild throwing and handsome and delicate "muffs." The Athletics, although playing a steady game, did not bat or field at all up to their standard. Mr. Flanley, as umpire, was undoubtedly impartial; but he gave again several of those "no strike" rulings which have lately been imported from "out West." It was asserted that the "no strike" is an old rule. It must be so very old that the Printing Committee forgot it. Perhaps Mr. President Gorman could be induced to ascertain that there was an error in printing rule twenty-one, and that the "no strike" belongs to it. Why a ball hit by the striker while not standing on the line of his position should not be a foul ball and be governed as such, just as well as it can be termed "no strike," is a question to be settled. Now a striker may make "no strikes" until he has learned the range of the pitching without the fear of being put out; but if it were declared foul he would run the risk of being out on the fly or on the bound, and jeopardize his fellows running the bases. The ruling on this occasion, as on a former one, was, to say the least, supremely absurd.

The score of the game is as follows:—

UNION.

Players.	*O.*	*R.*	*L.*
Goldie, 1st b	5	1	0
Martin, 2d b	4	1	0
Pabor, p	2	2	1
Austin, c. f	1	2	2
Aikin, s. s	4	0	1
Birdsall, c	2	3	0
Ketchum, 3d b	3	0	2
Beals, r. f	3	1	1
Smith, l. f	3	0	2
Total	27	10	1

ATHLETIC.

Players.	*O.*	*R.*	*L.*
Kleinfelder, 1st b	4	1	2
McBride, p	3	4	0
Reach, 2d b	5	1	0
Wilkins, s. s	3	4	1
Fisler, 3d b	3	2	1
Sensenderfer, l. f.	4	2	0
Berry, c. f	2	3	1
Radcliff, c	3	3	1
Cuthbert, r. f	4	2	0
Total	27	23	6

INNINGS.

Union—Runs	1	2	3	1	0	1	1	1	0—10
Left on bases	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1—9
Athletics—Runs	2	1	2	1	4	7	3	3	0—23
Left on bases	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0—6

FIELDING SCORE.

Fair fly catches—Fisher, 2; Sensenderfer, 1; Cuthbert, 1—Total, 4. Goldie, 2; Martin, 4; Akin, 4; Beals, 1; Smith, 2—Total, 13.

Foul fly catches—Fisher, 1; Radcliff, 3—Total, 3. Birdsall, 2.

Foul bounds—Birdsall, 2; Radcliff, 6.

Fielded to first base—By Reach, 3; Wilkins, 7; Fisher, 2—Total, 12. Goldie, 1; Martin, 2; Akin, 3; Ketchum, 1—Total, 6. To second—By Martin, 1; Birdsall, 1; Ketchum, 2—Total, 4.

Balls called—On McBride, 23; Pabor, 35.

Bases on balls—Union, 2 times, 3 bases; Athletic, 6 times, 11 bases.

Passed balls—Radcliff, 6; Birdsall, 8.

Scorers—Messrs. Swift and Benson.

Umpire—Mr. Flanley, of the Excelsior Club.

Time of Game—Two hours and forty minutes.

To-day the Athletics play with the Mutuals, and to-morrow with the Eckfords; and it is to be hoped that the displays of science will be better than that of yesterday.—*N. Y. Herald.*

General Grant's Position.

The Albany *Evening Journal*, discussing the Grant question, says:—

"To argue from General Grant's reticence that he is not to be trusted, seems to us entirely unwarranted. It is a personal characteristic, fully as commendable as the sincere loquacity so frequently found in public men."

—If this implies only that a General-in-Chief of our armies may probably evince "reticence" with regard to our current politics, we entirely agree with it. We justify even greater "reticence" than was evinced by General Grant when, near the close of 1865, he made his hasty Southern trip, and based thereon that report which was generally understood to favor the Johnson plan of reconstruction. We can form no conception of the duties of a military officer which would require him to indite or sign such a report. Be it finally understood, then, that "reticence" as to politics is not in our view a defect in a General-in-Chief. In a Republican candidate for President it might be otherwise.

The *Journal* thus deals with the General's acceptance of the Department of War:—

"It was determined in the mind of Johnson that Stanton should be superseded. Was it not better that Grant should assume the duties of the office than that it should fall into the hands of an implicit and pliant tool of Johnson? He is now in a position to endeavor to render important service to the country. If he is allowed to do so, the nation will rejoice; if he is prevented, and superseded, as he may be, we shall have additional evidence of his reliability."

—This seems to us based on a singular misconception. We did not suppose it imagined by any one that General Grant is in any case to officiate *permanently* as Secretary of War. The first point in the Presidential game was to get Stanton *out*. He could not be turned out; he was not inclined to go out. To have notified him that his place was wanted for Steedman or Jerry Black would only have evoked a response that it could not be had. But, when Gen. Grant notified him that *he* had accepted the post, Stanton felt constrained to give it up. And now, when the time comes for installing the coming man, Gent. Grant will be notified that the place is wanted, and he will quietly vacate it. He has no right to do otherwise. The provisions of law which would have justified Stanton in holding on have no application to him, as his appointment was never confirmed, and never meant to be. He has served the President's turn in serving to oust Stanton. This done, he may go—the sooner the better. His "important service" is already rendered—not to the country, but to Johnson. What follows may or may not be imposing, but it will not be significant. The climax is passed; all beyond is by-play and theatrical thunder. We cannot see how it is to be made even impressive.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Great Fire at St. Kitt—Terrible Destruction of Property.

ST. BASSETERRE, July 12, via Havana, July 14.—A fire broke out on Wednesday evening, the 3d of July, at about 11:30 P. M., in the centre of the town, and defied all efforts made to arrest its progress. It quickly spread in all directions, its ravages only ceasing with the almost total destruction of every building in Basseterre. All the public buildings, such as the Court House and Town Hall, as well as the Treasury, not situated in the centre of the town, have miraculously escaped; while, on the other hand, the beautiful parish Church of St. George has been almost totally destroyed, and of the stores in the town not one remains. Of the origin of the disaster no information is afforded.

In consequence of the total destruction of the stores and other places of business, and the loss of the provisions stored therein, there has been a complete dearth of food, and anxiety is manifested lest to the calamity which has already befallen us another should be added in the form of famine and pestilence. The demand for food became of such a pressing nature that Captain Badger, of the United States steamer, had been prompted to render such assistance as a partial supply from the stores of his ship would permit—an act of kindness and generosity to a suffering community for which he deserves the greatest commendation.

Only one life is reported to have been lost.

Only fifteen respectable houses are left standing, and every merchant and storekeeper is completely burnt out.

The Bank shared the same fate, but the vault held out, and when opened the cash and books were found to be safe.

The value of the property destroyed may be safely put down at £300,000, of which only £30,000 was insured.

National Labor Convention at Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 19.—The second annual National Labor Convention commenced to-day at the Rink. About forty-five delegates were in attendance, representing trades unions in New York city, Baltimore, Detroit, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, New Haven, St. Louis, and Chicago. J. C. Whalen had the chair. The reports of the president and secretary strongly advised a central station of power, unity of effort, the establishment of a union daily newspaper, and the education of the colored people to the point where they will not compete injuriously with white workmen. Apart from their reports nothing of interest was done, the smallness of the attendance being rather a damper upon the convention.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Election Agitation of the Irish and "Red"—Jeff. Davis on a Solitary Promenade—Cure for His Daughter's Religion—The Informer Against Surratt.

MONTREAL, August 17.—I went to a rouge meeting here last night. Monsieur Mederic Lanctot, the prominent rouge candidate to represent Montreal as against Cartier, having returned from a tour to New York, received a perfect ovation from Young Canada, and Young Ireland combined on the occasion to escort him through the streets in a carriage decked with bouquets, and drawn by four horses. The *vivats* and enthusiasm were in regular Irish style.

Mr. Lanctot's opponent in the press had circulated the report that his visit to New York was solely to get his pockets filled with gold and greenbacks—though he certainly couldn't have picked 'em up so in Wall street—in order to influence the elections in an annexation sense. It was on account of this report that the meeting was held, speeches being made in French and English—I had almost said in Irish, so many of these were present.

The orators, though inexperienced in the stumping art, made a very good thing out of it, duly convicted their "calumniators," and uttered some very sensible views, standing, as they do, on a platform of common sense and justice, as opposed to that of ignorance, blind fanaticism, aristocratic intrigue and fraud. I find that the papers this morning call Lanctot "a little demagogue," and lay great stress on their convictions "that our citizens will not so stultify themselves as to elect him." But from the fact that they bestow many columns upon him, I conclude that they really look upon him as being somewhere in the race.

Indeed, I gather on good authority that he stands a good chance of election, as Cartier is universally regarded as being too much of a sloer with the Britishers, and is, consequently, called a traitor to his French nationality. They say "he regrets not being a thoroughbred John Bull, *favoris-cotelette* and all."

The papers this morning are also taken up with Mr. McGee's revelations upon Fenianism; but, from their looks, it would seem they could not possibly do much damage to that celebrated confraternity.

I witnessed a somewhat curious sight yesterday. I saw Jeff. Davis walking all alone in Notre Dame street, and immediately recognized him, though he seemed to be at that point of the street *incognito* to the passers. He was dressed in a black suit—he has a very neat, tidy appearance always—wearing a felt hat, broad brimmed, Southern fashion, and carries a cane. But this, be it said *en passant*, he did not appear to need at all; for he walked perfectly erect, and with a very dignified step, diagonally across the little square in front of the cathedral, and entered Little St. James street. Before he had gotten through the square, however, he was recognized, and after he had entered the street quite a crowd gathered at its entrance.

All eyes were strained to catch a good long glimpse of the perambulating celebrity until he had passed two long squares, and out of view. Several remarks were made by members of the crowd; but there was no noise or other demonstration, and Mr. Davis walked on, entirely unconscious of the assemblage so quickly gathered in his wake to stare at him. It was droll. "And that's Jeff. Davis." "Where's he putting up?" "At a private house." "Where is he going now?" "He's walking out for exercise, or going to pay somebody a call." "How straight he looks." "His hair is yet quite dark behind," etc.

The other day I met a little girl who is an inmate of the Sacre Coeur Convent, and who is now passing her vacation outside its walls. Chatting away, in a very lively way, she remarked that she knew Miss Davis at the Convent; that "she wanted to make herself Catholic, but Monsieur Jefferson Davis came and took her away." It is true that the child was taken away and sent to Mrs. Gordon's school, although I would not vouch for the cause alleged for such a course; more especially as it would have really been a poor return for all the good offices and sympathizing friendship received at the hands and hearts of Pope, Cardinal, and the rest of Catholicdom.

St. Marie, the discoverer of Surratt, is here, dressed as fine as a fiddle and promenading with a huge revolver slung around his waist. Probably he is on the lookout for Surratt's deliverance from jail; for it is reported that his fears are tolerably lively on that point. He displays immense handfuls of gold on entering the stores and barrooms, as I hear, but is everywhere despised in the city.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Political Affairs at Ottawa.

OTTAWA, C. W., August 19.—At 11 o'clock to-day the nomination for representatives of this capital in the Federal Legislature and Legislature of Ontario took place in the City Hall Square. There were four candidates for the first Legislature, but the meeting was in favor only of J. M. Currier and Edward McGillivray, the former being the more popular for the local. H. J. Field and R. W. Scott were nominated, the first being best received.

It is likely that Currier, conservative, for Commons, and Friel, ditto, for local Legislature, will be elected. About five hundred persons were present at the meeting.

It is reported that the Ottawa ship canal will be begun before the Intercolonial Railway is finished. It will be a twenty million dollar work.

Three Men Suffocated.

About 7½ o'clock. A. M., yesterday, Fritz Jongh, a workman employed in the distillery of Herman Metzler, at the foot of East Twenty-ninth street, was engaged in stirring a quantity of "mash"—used in the manufacture of whisky—in a large circular tub, 15 feet in depth and 45 in diameter. The "mash" was warm, and while he stirred it another workman played a stream of water upon it from a line of hose, causing a dense and noxious vapor to arise. While thus engaged the board or cleat, upon the end of the pole used by Jongh, came off in the tub. Producing a ladder, Jongh placed it in the tub, and attempted to descend for the purpose of procuring the cleat, although he had, in common with the other workmen, been warned of the extreme danger of such a proceeding. He had descended but a few steps when he was overcome by the vapor, and fell backward into the "mash." His fellow-workman, William Eisfield, descended the ladder for the purpose of rescuing him, and he, too, fell in. Undeterred by the fate of the others, another workman named William Werner in turn descended the ladder for the purpose of aiding his comrades, who were loudly crying for help, and he, too, fell in before he could even reach them a helping hand.

By this time the news of the accident had spread throughout the building, and the proprietor and remaining workmen crowded around the tub, eager to render assistance. Several attempted to descend the fatal ladder, but were prevented by the proprietor and the more prudent of their companions. At length, by means of the hose already mentioned, used as a rope, and other appliances hastily prepared, the men were dragged from the tub. Physicians were at once summoned, but the men showed no signs of life after being drawn out, and on the arrival of the physicians were pronounced to be dead. The bodies were removed to the Morgue at Bellevue Hospital, where later in the day Coroner Schirmer held an inquest. A verdict of death from asphyxia was rendered. Jongh was a native of Germany, aged 32 years, and resided at No. 246 Avenue A, corner of Forty-fifth street, where he leaves a wife and children. Werner was a native of Germany, aged 47 years, and resided at No. 238 Rivington street, where he, too, leaves a wife and family. Eisfeld was a native of Germany, aged 30 years, and resided at the corner of First avenue and Forty-fifth street, where he also leaves a wife and family.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—Charles Dickens' agent, Mr. George Dolby, has arrived in New York, to arrange for the great novelist's visit next winter.

—At the Prince of Wales' Theatre Miss Marie Wilton is going to produce a comedy by Mr. Dion Boucicault. It was first played some years ago at Liverpool, and is called, *How She Loves Him.*

—The new St. Martin's Hall Theatre will be under the management of Mr. Alfred Wigan, and will probably open in November, with a new blank-verse play by Lord Lytton. Mr. and Mrs. Boucicault will reappear at the Princess' about the same time.

SECOND EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE AND STEAMER.

The Ship Myrtle, for Philadelphia, Returns to Liverpool, Leaking.

TRADE IMPROVING AND MONEY FIRMER.

Postal Convention Between Great Britain and the United States.

63,376 CHOLERA CASES IN ITALY.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Noon Report of Markets.

LONDON, August 20—Noon.—The Daily *News* city article of to-day says that trade is improving. The Money Market was firmer, but Consols closed heavy last evening. The Cotton Market was very dull, owing to unusual large receipts from America. No reduction in the Bank rate of discount is expected.

United States Five-twenties opened at 73½; Erie Railroad, 45; Illinois Central, 78; Consols for money heavy at 94¾.

LIVERPOOL, August 20—Noon.—Cotton opens dull, and less active; the sales to-day will be about 8000 bales; prices are unchanged. Other articles are unaltered.

Ship News.

LIVERPOOL, August 20.—The ship Myrtle, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, returned last night leaky. The amount of damage has not been ascertained.

QUEENSTOWN, August 20.—The steamer Bremen, from New York on the 7th, arrived at 9 P. M. yesterday, and the Cambria, from New York on the 10th, at 6 o'clock this morning. The former is for Bremen and the latter for Hamburg.

Market Report to Two o'clock.

LONDON, August 20—2 P. M.—Consols have declined ¼; United States Five-twenties have also declined, and are now quoted at 73¼; Illinois Centrals, 77½.

LIVERPOOL, August 20—2 P. M.—Cotton is unchanged.

Oats have declined to 2s. 11d.; Peas to 42s.; Corn to 38s.

Lard has advanced to 51s.

Refined Petroleum has advanced to 1s. 4d.

The City of Baltimore Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, August 20.—The steamship City of Baltimore, from New York on the 10th, arrived at noon to-day.

From Europe by Steamer Scotia.

NEW YORK, August 20.—The steamer Scotia has arrived, with European advices of the 11th instant.

In the House of Lords, on the 9th, the Postal Convention with the United States was laid on the table by the Duke of Montrose, who said he trusted that in a short time it would lead to a daily communication. The United States Government had acted with the greatest cordiality, and had shown the utmost anxiety to facilitate the communications with the British colonies, and especially with British Columbia.

Three regiments in Ireland had received orders to be prepared to go to Canada to meet a threatened Fenian invasion.

An official report shows that from January to July of this year there have been 63,376 cases of cholera, with 32,074 deaths, in Italy. The Sicilian provinces suffered most.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 19.—The mail steamship Sacramento, for Panama, which sailed to-day, carried out only $287,422 in treasure, nearly all for New York. This is the smallest shipment made for two years past.

The political canvass throughout the State is the most active that has occurred for many years.

The demand for specie in payment of duties for the last week was $214,000.

There have been no fresh arrivals lately. Sixty-four vessels are now in port, exclusive of steamers and domestic coasters, and 80 per cent. of the tonnage is under engagement.

Grain and wheat still continue to come forward freely.

The Rev. Dr. Stetsbin yesterday inaugurated the holding of religious services in theatres, and had an immense audience. He preached a Broad-church sermon.

The steamer Continental has arrived from Oregon. The general crops of that State are good, but the hay crop is deficient. The experiment in flax culture has been very successful.

General Crook had two engagements with Indians last week in the Pueblo Mountains, Idaho, routing them with the aid of friendly savages.

The Arizona Indians are plundering and murdering as badly as ever.

Secretary Stanton in Boston.

BOSTON, August 20.—In the Board of Aldermen last evening, resolutions were adopted expressing pleasure at the visit of Hon. E. M. Stanton, paying high tribute to his public services, and offering him the hospitalities of the city.

Ship News.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 20.—Arrived, brig J. B. Brown, from Turk's Island, with a cargo of salt, for orders. The barque L. M. Long was loading at Turk's Island for New York.

Arrival of the Fulton.

NEW YORK, August 20.—The steamship Fulton, from Havre, has arrived here. Her news has been anticipated.

PEDESTRIANISM.

Harding the Winner of the Champion Race—The States Against the Dominion—The Fastest Time Ever Made in a Three-Mile Race.

TORONTO, August 19.—The great race for the three-mile championship, between DeKelso, of Canada West, and W. E. Harding, of New York, occurred at Aurelia, at 9 A. M., to-day. Both men were in good condition. The stakes were $1000 a side. Bets on DeKelso were $250 to Harding's $100. The men were enthusiastically cheered when they appeared on the track. Harding was dressed in yellow tights, blue trunks with white stars, red belt, yellow shirt, and wore canvas shoes. DeKelso wore blue shirt, tri-color belt, white tights, brown trunks, and three-quarter spiked shoes. Both men kept rather close all the way, Harding keeping the lead.

Harding made the first mile in 4'14½; second mile, 4'20; third mile, 4'25½. Total 13 minutes—the fastest time ever made in a three-mile race.

DeKelso made the first mile in 4'20; second mile, 4'25½; third mile, 4'33½—Total, 13'19.

—The largest income returned at San Francisco last year was that of Floinza Hayward, the owner of a coal mine. It was $165,133.

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

THE HOLY LAND EXCURSION.

The Italians Very Suspicious of the Religious-Minded Americans—They are Placed Under Close Watch at Leghorn—Taken for Garibaldians.

NAPLES, August 1.—During the whole of last week, while the American excursion steamer Quaker City lay at Leghorn, a Government gunboat was anchored close by, and a vigilant watch was kept upon her.

Victor Emanuel's people refused to believe that the excursionists were other than Garibaldian conspirators, with the darkest designs hidden in their breasts. When any of the pleasure-seekers had occasion to return to the ship after nightfall, they were faithfully followed by the police boats, and on one occasion the executive officer of the ship, Captain Bursley, and several passengers narrowly escaped arrest.

The excursionists will be attentively watched in Rome.

THE LOSS OF THE SACRAMENTO.

Additional Reports of the Disaster—The Men at Sea on a Raft—Sufferings and Relief—Bravery of a Colored Man—Names of the Persons Saved.

MADRAS, India, June 24.—Being a passenger on the steamship Arabia, from Calcutta to Madras, I send you these few particulars of the loss of the Sacramento.

We coaled at Coconada and proceeded on our voyage, when we fell in with some of the crew of the Sacramento. Most of them were on a raft, and some of them were in a boat. The way that they got drifted out to sea was as follows:—It had commenced to blow fresh, and the tide had turned. The raft carried most of the men on shore. When they were drifted out to sea they were all on this raft. One of the ship's boats drifted near them, and one of the men swam off to her and made her fast to the raft, which lightened the latter a good deal, so the boat acted as convoy to the raft.

The poor fellows were glad when they saw us. When we came up to them we stopped the engine of the Arabia, and they gave us three rousing cheers, I myself returning the compliment warmly. The poor fellows had suffered a good deal from bruises. A good many were washed off the raft, and would have been drowned, only for a colored man that swam off to them, fetched them back, and saved them. He is a very good man. He was the last man in the boat when we hoisted her up to the davits of the steamer.

The men speak well of their captain. He was the right man in the right place. He refused to leave the ship. I never saw a better sample of men on any ship than the men we picked up. They never lost their discipline. When the boatswain piped the Sacramento crew on the port side, they all obeyed the order at once.

I took quite an interest in the men and their country too. I have lived some time in the new British Kingdom or Dominion, in that fine and religious town they call Montreal.

I enclose you, from a Madras paper, a list of the names of the men taken from the raft, with the journal's report of the loss of the Sacramento, as follows.—

Intelligence has been received at Madras of a mishap to the United States war steamer Sacramento on her voyage from Madras to Calcutta, which was communicated to the marine official at this port by the Master attendant at Coconada on Friday last. The Sacramento was proceeding from Madras to Calcutta via Coconada, where she was to have called for coals, but unfortunately went on shore eighteen miles south of Hope Island, and has now become a total wreck. The British India Steam Navigation Company steamer Arabia, Commander Ballantine, on her voyage from Calcutta to Madras, picked up, on the evening of the 21st of June, at 6 30 P. M., (Hope Island lighthouse bearing W. N. W. distant ten miles), a cutter and a raft belonging to the Sacramento, on board of which were the following officers and men:—Lieutenant Commanding, George M. Bache; First Lieutenant of Marines, Henry A. Bartlett; Assistant Surgeon, P. Babcock; First Assistant Engineer, H. Able; Second Assistant Engineer, Frederick L. Miliar; Third Assistant Engineer, R. D. Taylor; Midshipman, Murray S. Day; Captain's Clerk, Howard Walker; Pay Clerk, J. S. Stimson; Sailmaker, J. Bradford; the Master at Arms; the Purser's Steward; seven firemen; three seamen; seven marines; in all twenty-nine souls.

The raft and cutter left the wrecked steamer about thirty-six hours previous, and had been without water or food; they were taken to Coconada, and put on board an America vessel lying in the roads. The commander of the Sacramento is safe at Coconada, and other parties are reported to have left the steamer on rafts, but whether they have been saved or not is unknown.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, August 20, 1867.

The Stock market was excessively dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds were in fair demand. 1865 5-20s sold at 110¾. 102¾ was bid for 10-40s; 113¾ for '62 5-20s; 108¾ for July, '65, 5-20s; 109¾ for '64 5-20s; 111¼ for 6s of 1881; and 107¼@107½ for June and August 7-30s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 111¼.

Railroad shares were inactive. Philadelphia and Erie sold at 28¼@28¾, a decline of ¼; Camden and Amboy at 127¾, a slight decline; and Reading at 52¼, no change. 53¾ was bid for Pennsylvania Railroad; 57 for Minehill; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred ditto; 28¼ for Catawissa preferred; and 43¾ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. West Philadelphia sold at 66¼. 76 was bid for Second and Third; 19¼ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; 13¼ for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; and 26½ for Girard College.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 32, no change; 29 was bid for Seventh National; 165½ for Philadelphia; 57¼ for Commercial; 58 for Penn Township; 59 for Girard; 70 for City; and 70 for Corn Exchange.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Morris Canal preferred sold at 110, no change; 29 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 46 for Lehigh Navigation; and 15¼ for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 141½; 11 A. M., 141¼; 12 M., 141½; 1 P. M., 141¾.

—The New York *Herald* of this morning says:

"Loans are still made freely to stock houses at 4@5 per cent., while the principal dealers in Government securities are amply supplied by private leaders at 5. The discount line continues to show more activity, and the best grade of paper is variously rated at from 6 to 7 per cent., according to names and the length of time it has to run. The banks are reluctant to take paper with more than ninety days unexpired. The general rate for the best grade is 6 per cent., although some banks are unwilling to do business below 7. Bank officers anticipate a 6 or even a 7 per cent. market before the end of the month, and are disposed to hold the funds in readiness accordingly. Their reserves are, however, more than twelve millions in excess of the legal limit, and as their deposits are withdrawn the amount of their necessary reserve will be reduced in proportion."

—The Chicago *Tribune* of Saturday remarks:—

"The offerings of New York funds were not so large, but the market was again very flat, and we heard of no transactions at better than ½ off. The counter rates are unsettled at ¼@1-10 discount, and par @ 1-32 premium selling. The under current of the money market presented no new features. The demand for currency to go to the country was quite active, as much so as on yesterday, but as several of the banks received remittances from New York this morning, the market was actually without change. From anticipation, however, it was, if anything, a shade closer, as the leading discount houses do not feel inclined to accept long paper, knowing that the present demand for currency for moving the crops is a mere drop in the bucket compared to what it will be two or three weeks hence. Large remittances of currency have been telegraphed for, and will arrive to-morrow. Quite a large amount of Compounds was received from the interior to-day, and our city banks are very much inconvenienced because the Treasury Department has not made any arrangements to make this city a redemption point."

—The *Cincinnati Commercial*, of Saturday remarks:—

"The money market is close, not from any excessive demand for loans, but from the active employment of currency in moving country produce and Government securities. The wool clip is moving more freely, and the resources of the country banks are taxed to find means to assist that interest, at the same time that the flaxseed and wheat men are in want of accommodations, causing a surplus of exchange and a sharp demand for currency from the country. Most of the Government securities which are offered now are sent to New York, and within a few days a large amount of Compound Interest notes, which matured August 15 have been taken. These drafts on the currency, in addition to the current demand for loans, causes a firm market for money at 6@10 per cent. for first-class paper, and 10@12 for good names. Bankers are disposed to keep themselves in a condition to meet the wants of their depositors, and therefore do not entertain the outside calls for loans. Exchange continues abundant, with rates rather more steady at 8c. Discount buying, and par selling, and exceptional transactions at 1-10 discount buying from outside parties."

—The following decision of the Revenue Department is interesting to bankers and others:—

NEW YORK CITY, July 27, 1867.—Sir:—Are sales of drafts on foreign countries to be considered as sales of securities requiring a bill or memorandum of the same, upon which a stamp tax is imposed by the 99th section of the Internal Revenue laws at the rate of one cent for every $100 of such sales? The ruling of the Department in such cases is requested. Respectfully,
PIERCE C. VAN WYCK, Assessor.
Hon. E. A. Rollins, Commissioner Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, August 12, 1867.—Sir:—In reply to yours of the 27th ultimo, referring to liabilities of parties selling drafts on foreign countries, I have to say that a bill of exchange is not regarded by this office as a security within the meaning of section 99 of the act. Respectfully,
THOMAS HARLAND, Acting Commissioner.
P. C. Van Wyck, Esq., Assessor Fourth District, New York.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$300 5-20s '65 cp	110¾	5 sh Mech Bk	32
$8500 City 6s, New	95.16½	100 sh Phil & E	b30. 28½
$500 do. New	95.10½	100 do	s60. 28¾
$2000 Pa R 2 m 6s	97	100 do	b30. 28¾
$1000 do.	97	250 sh Read	s15. 32¾
18 sh Morris C Pf	110	15 sh W Penn R	68¾
2 sh Cam & Am	127¾		

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¼@111½; old 5-20s, 113¼@113½; 5-20s, 1864, 109¼@109½; do., 1865, 110¼@110½; do., July, 108¾@108¾; do., new, 108¾@108½; 5s, 10-40s, 102¼@103; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 107¼@107½; do., 2d series, 107@107¼; 3d series, 107¼@107½; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 117¾.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¼@111½; do. 1862, 113¼@113¾; do., 1864, 109¾@109¾; do., 1865, 110¼@110¾; do., 1865, new, 108¾@108¾; do., 1867, new, 108¾@108¾; do. 5s, 10-40s, 102¼@103; do. 7-30s, Aug., 107¼@107¾; do., June, 107¼@107¾; do., July, 107¼@107¾; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119-40; do., July, 1864, 119-40; do. August, 1864, 119-40; do., October, 1864, 118¾@119; do., December, 1864, 117¾@118; do., May, 1865, 116¼@117¼; do., Aug. 1865, 115¾@116¼; do., September, 1865, 115¾@115¾; do. October, 1865, 114¾@115¼; Gold, 141¼@141¾. Silver, 134@136.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, August 20.—The Flour Market is devoid of spirit, and the only description in which there is any degree of firmness is Northwestern extra family, which is in small supply, and held at relatively high prices. Sales of 200 barrels spring Wheat, extra family, at $

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Love Life of Queen Victoria.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The *Herald* called immediate attention to the unique work in which Queen Victoria lately made her first appearance as a royal author, and surprised the world by an extraordinary revelation of her "love life." Six thousand copies of the first volume of this work have already been sold, and a second edition is in press. No more remarkable production has appeared since Solomon's Songs, the Iliad and the Odyssey, and the Metamorphoses of Ovid. The sovereign of a mighty empire, on which the sun never sets and is always rising, and the mother of as many children as John Rogers' wife (without counting the mythical "one at the breast"), has prepared, during her comparative retirement from her public duties, an autobiographical narrative which surpasses in curious interest all the memorials of burning Sappho, who loved and sang in the isles of Greece, and finally leaped from the Leucadian rock; of Zenobia, the haughty but not heartless Queen of Palmyra; of Cæsar's and Antony's Cleopatra; of Aspasia and her court of Athenian philosophers, orators, and statesmen; of Hypatia, Cyril's victim, and Charles Kingsley's heroine; of Leicester's Elizabeth; of Mary, Queen of Scots and of all men's hearts; of Abelard's Heloise; in short, of all other illustrious Rousseaus of the feminine gender that have ever lived and loved.

Of all biographies and autobiographies, Queen Victoria's book will be most widely read and admired, sneered at and ridiculed. Even a loyal English reviewer pauses in the midst of his eulogies upon it to admit that "we want the mellowing air of time and space in which to read such a story as that of Queen Victoria and her cousin." "When," he says, "Queen Victoria shall have become to her people what Elizabeth is, the chief light of her age, the central point of human interest in her reign—when all the trifles of our generation are dispersed into air, and only the great realities are left in recollection—the tale of her love, her happiness, her loss, her sorrow, will be the favorite theme of all poets and story tellers." And, he adds, "the millions who will fondly dwell upon this story of a human heart will treat with scorn those cynics and seekers who, in our day, fail to see the beauty of a life which exalts human nature above fashionable society, and raises the woman high above the Queen." Meanwhile, as this enthusiastic reviewer admits, "the mellowing air of time and space" is wanting, and the cynics of aristocratic and fashionable society in Great Britain will not refrain from laughing, at least in their sleeve, at this extraordinary story of a royal love life. But millions of women, from fifteen to thirty-five years of age, in the middle and lower classes, will pore and ponder and weep over it, and adopt it as their text-book. As such, it bids fair to have a larger circulation than any other book, except King James' version of the Holy Bible. To most readers in this transatlantic republic, however, it seems like nothing that has a hold on the present time, with its practical realities, but rather like a resurrection of some old romance that has been lying buried amid the forgotten rubbish of the Middle Ages.

The Help the South Needs.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

As a nation progresses, its Government has new duties to perform. In particular is this true of our own Government. Statesmanship which thirty years ago might have been profound, may be worthless to-day. One who is not impressed, or who is incapable of being impressed, with this idea, is unfit for a statesman. The rapid increase of our population and the great demand for fabrics, for varied and abundant food, for good furniture and for comfortable dwellings, give new energy to the farmer, the mechanic, and artisan. The supplies of food and clothing which we require are so large as not to be realized by a statement in figures, and they are increasing, to-day, with a rapidity in excess of any other period. In addition to our own people, we are receiving each day through the ports of San Francisco and New York, a thousand foreigners from the two widely distant shores of the Old World. Manufactures are flourishing—at least they are getting strength in a mortal conflict with foreigners—and we are fabricating and consuming more goods of all kinds than were produced in the whole of Europe at the time of the Revolution.

It is important to know that less than one-fourth of the territory east of the Mississippi furnishes our meat and bread. The Southern States never have made their bread till this year, and they may do so a few years longer; but if they do, it will be at the expense of the cotton crop; nor will an accession to their population be of advantage to them or to the nation. The capacity of the South to feed their people poorly has been reached; if better food is to be provided, they certainly do not want more people. We know all that can be said regarding the vast extent of uncultivated land, and of the benefits they will receive from capital and the establishment of manufactures. It is true there is some land left, and it a blessed thing that there is; but the amount not subject to overflow, or to malarious disease, really is very little. Long ago, wherever there was a chance for the opening of even a second or third class plantation, there the planter made an entry; and now, only some forests attached to large plantations, and some upland valleys, which can be made valuable by drainage, remain. To be sure, there are millions of acres among hills, but nobody thinks they can be turned to the least account. When some plan shall be adopted for restraining the waters within the Western levees, and making it worth while to cultivate the plantations already made, we can go into the jungles of cane-brake and Spanish moss, and have many new farms of marvellous fertility; but this is in the future, and for those who take their lives in their hands, and much money in their pockets.

It is those vast portions of the South where health can attend civilization, and which have been brought into cultivation, that require attention, and this, not of individuals, but of the Government itself. Their condition briefly is this: On first being cleared, good crops were raised for several years, but the soil, being nowhere natural for grass, has been removed by successive croppings, or has been washed into valleys, or floated out with the streams into the ocean. At this time all Southern fields are in the different stages ranging from comparative freshness to marked decay and absolute barrenness. There are tens of thousands of farms, once yielding abundantly, which now cannot produce eight bushels of corn or fifty pounds of lint cotton to the acre. Of course such land, as well as the owner, bear the marks of debasing poverty. So far from this condition becoming in any respect better, every year adds largely to the number of farms on the doleful list. Now, for the South to attempt to raise her bread and to supply the world with cotton—to bring in agricultural machinery and to make the wheels of industry revolve with greater rapidity—is only to hasten her day of doom. Some of her most intelligent men are aware of these facts; formerly no one so keenly felt them. But life for them is short, and they will take to the grave crushed hopes, and crushed because they carried on that terrible war for the express purpose of having fresh plantations on a fresh and more distant soil. But the majority do not consider these things; if they did, sufficient for them, too, is the evil of the day.

To meet the wants of the South, and equally so of the North, a reorganization of the Department of Agriculture is imperatively demanded. Congress should make special appropriations for the establishment of experimental farms in various Southern States. These should show how the land which is yet productive can be continued so, and, when this is done, increase will follow. Then attempts can be made for restoring fields which are impoverished. For instance, let there be a Government farm near Atlanta, and grass be made to grow, not only in summer, but in December and March. The hilly regions should not be neglected. By reason of the steepness, ploughing would be impracticable; if it could be done, the first heavy rain, after the roots of the trees rot, would carry away the soil. These hills can be put in blue grass, and they will furnish abundant food for sheep. We should be opposed to an experiment in any county that would not enforce an effectual dog law. The attempt, at first, should be confined to making simple farms, where dairy products would be reasonably abundant through the year, and from this basis all other crops can be grown with profit and ease. Skill and good judgment alone can carry out this plan; but these qualities are by no means rare, thanks to the labors and trials of the present and past; and with the smiles of Providence success will crown the endeavor. The need now is for a Commissioner, who, with the sanction of Congress, will organize and carry out the proposed idea. If the South can be taught how to retain the fertility of the soil, saying nothing about the increasing production, fifty or a hundred millions of dollars will be a small sum to secure so desirable an end. It remains now to be seen whether our legislators can rise to the importance of the occasion, or whether they will permit to be repeated on this continent the process which changed a fruitful region in Western Asia into a wilderness, leaving for our instruction the ruins of Baalbec and Palmyra among the desert sands.

The Attack on General Grant.

From the N. Y. Times.

The *Tribune* renews its attack on General Grant. Under the pretense of inquiry, it indulges in misrepresentation; feigning friendship, it assails him with falsehood. The excuse for the proceeding is as dishonest as the argument with which it is supported. Our contemporary assumes that General Grant is before the country as a candidate for the Presidency, and thereupon undertakes to show that he is not entitled to the confidence of the Republican party. It assumes his occupancy of a position, and then goes on to insinuate that he ought not to be trusted. The manner in which the assault is conducted is as dishonest as the motive which dictates it. The vocabulary of Wendell Phillips has been ransacked for phrases suited to the occasion. General Grant is by implication sneered at as "a deaf-and-dumb candidate;" "one of the uniformed Sphynxes—sashed and girded statues." "Silence and uncertainty," we are told, "rest like a pall over the name of Grant;" his "recent record" is pointed at as damnatory; and he is called upon to make a speech that shall please the *Tribune*, or surrender all hope of becoming a Republican President.

In this course there is indecency as well as impertinence. General Grant has not announced himself a candidate for the Presidency. A very large proportion of the people look upon him as the man to whom the country may most advantageously intrust the completion of the work of reconstruction; but personally he has done nothing to encourage his own nomination, or even to render certain his acceptance if nominated. All this talk about his "position," and the necessity of declaring his opinions explicitly, is sheer folly and impudence. The time to discuss his Presidential aspirations will not come until he is formally known to entertain them. His acceptability as a candidate on the Republican platform will be a fair subject of discussion when he seeks Republican votes, and not till then. Meanwhile the *Tribune* forgets that General Grant is a soldier, not a politician. As commander of the army of the United States his business is to superintend the military affairs of the Republic, to maintain the efficiency of its soldiers, and, if need be, to lead them on to victory; not to travel over the land, hobnobbing with politicians, organizing cliques to operate in the nominating Convention, and making speeches to applauding crowds. The *Tribune* might see no special impropriety in a career of that sort, and indeed a precedent for it might be found in the political journeyings of a distinguished judicial officer, whose pretensions our contemporary is known to favor. But the country looks at these matters from a different point of view. The spectacle afforded by the Chief Justice was humiliating enough, though intelligible considering the active political life which preceded his elevation to the Bench. For General Grant no such excuse would be available. As a soldier, he disdains the arts of the demagogue. As the first soldier in the country, his honor and duty alike remove him from the foul atmosphere of partisan intrigue, and disincline him from that passion for speechmaking which Wendell Phillips and the *Tribune* exalt into the first condition of a nomination for the Presidency.

But though General Grant is a soldier, not a politician—and though with characteristic good sense he neither writes letters nor makes speeches on political subjects—his "position" in relation to the Congressional policy of reconstruction does not admit of doubt. There are some, unquestionably, whom nothing would satisfy when Grant is under consideration. General Butler is one of these; our neighbor of the *Tribune* is another. But the representatives of the Republican party in Congress have no misgivings on the subject. Our Washington correspondent refers to General Grant's late examination before the Judiciary Committee, and the impression which his testimony produced upon prominent members of the party. That this impression was not confined to Mr. Speaker Colfax, or Mr. Covode, or Mr. Williams, is proved by the singular unanimity with which the majority in Congress invested him with the absolute power of administration in regard to the Reconstruction acts which had previously been intrusted to the President. If the Butler faction were persuaded of his untrustworthiness, why were they silent when Republican Senators and Representatives thus declared their confidence in General Grant's sympathies and integrity? Why did the *Tribune* withhold its hostile criticism at the time when the faithful execution of the party policy was a matter of anxious thought and discussion? It is plain that the Republican party had none of the fears to which the *Tribune* gives utterance. Its recognized exponents accepted General Grant as the man above all others to be intrusted with supervisory authority in carrying out its will—not as a "uniformed Sphynx" or a "sashed and girded statue."

In a case of this kind inferential testimony should be sufficient. It should be enough that they whose official opportunities enable them to know more of the views held by the commander of the armies than the public can possibly acquire, are fully convinced that he is on their side. But other evidence exists of which the public are possessed—evidence all the stronger because existing in a form untainted with partisanship. General Grant writes despatches, though not political letters; he indites instructions to his Generals, though never making political speeches. To these despatches and instructions we refer the *Tribune* for the proofs of which it pretends to be in search. Extracts from them were published weeks ago. And certainly nothing could be more satisfactory. For in his official character General Grant reveals himself as in harmony with the spirit of the reconstruction legislation, even before Congress had pronounced its Anti-Stanbery interpretation. To Schofield, Pope, Ord, and Sheridan, the General communicated opinions which should shame the *Tribune* into silence, not to say apology. He affirms the power of removal as existing in the District Commanders, and repudiates the statement that he disapproved of its exercise in the case of Governor Wells. He suggests conditions touching registration which are at variance with the lax notions of the Attorney-General. And, generally, he has exerted his whole influence in support of the District Commanders, on occasions which have furnished points of controversy. So far, then, as speech becometh a soldier, General Grant has spoken unequivocally on the side of Congress and its policy.

Financial Troubles and Mysteries.

From the N. Y. Herald.

A radical contemporary begins to be alarmed at the gathering cloud of financial troubles. He is appalled at the accumulation of the public debt. He stands aghast at the enormous aggregate of taxes paid by the people of the United States, and which, he says, although considerably reduced from the maximum they attained in 1865–6, must probably exceed $500,000,000 per annum. In passing, we must say that our impression is that they never reached a higher annual figure than $500,000,000. Startled out of the proprieties of consistency, our radical neighbor even echoes the popular outcry for such a readjustment and simplifying of our taxation "as may render it considerably less irksome." He is bewildered, moreover, by "the seeming paradox" of an immense and steadily increasing migration from countries that owe little and tax lightly, in comparison to this overburdened republic. He declares it is a puzzle to political economists "that the volume of immigration should be not merely maintained but largely augmented under the pressure of gigantic debt, a high tariff, heavy internal taxes, and an inflated, irredeemable currency." Partially recovering his senses, he next blunders upon a solution of the puzzle. "Immigrants are still pouring in at the rate of a thousand per day, and all of them who know how to do anything, and will do it, find employment and remuneration. Labor is as well paid in the average, and as comfortably subsisted, as it was when we had next to no debt, light taxes, and a currency convertible into specie at par. The real estate of the country could be sold to-day for more money (reduced to specie) than it was worth ten years ago. Most of our people are prospering; many are amassing wealth. Houses are being built on every hand, lands are being improved; new farms are being hewn out of the forest and carved from the wild prairie; our railroads are being extended at the rate of a thousand miles per annum; and the product of our national industry in 1867 will be larger than that of any former year." We need not multiply words to prove that this a solution of the mysterious puzzle. The American people are rich, notwithstanding their burdensome taxation, because their country is inexhaustibly rich. Ours is a new country, with daily developing resources of incalculable wealth. Our cheap and fertile and boundless lands have three times the productive capacity of the old European countries. Our agricultural inventions surpass any in the world, and unite with steamboats, railways, and the telegraph in marvellously quickening and facilitating the progress of American industry and trade. The national wealth is so rapidly accumulating that the public debt, even if it were to remain undiminished, would become less and less burdensome in proportion to the development of gigantic strength to sustain it.

At present, indeed, many of the taxes (as, for instance, the cotton tax) to which the people submitted as war measures are almost intolerable, because no longer necessary, and in some cases palpably unjust. Our contemporary asks, "Do we not need a new political economy, recognizing and adapted to this state of facts?" We most certainly do need a political economy adapted to the actual state of things; but not a new one, and by no means such a high tariff economy as our neighbor advocates in his fundamental idea that a tariff is something good in itself—a measure which it would be wise for a community to adopt, even if they had no need of revenue. We are inclined to agree with political economists of quite a different school, who teach that "tariff" is another name for "tax," and that a tax of any kind can only be more or less of a burden upon the people who pay it, and cannot in the nature of things be a benefit to them. At the same time we recognize the practical advantages, and, in a certain sense, the practical necessity, of moderate taxes on articles of utility, and of high taxes on articles of luxury, including commodities the consumption of which does not impede production. And, especially, we insist upon it that our Government should have and should use full powers to collect its dues, without being exposed in the collection of customs and of internal revenue to such frightful losses as have been disclosed by the imperfect investigation of recent frauds upon the Treasury of the United States. Such frauds as have been lately perpetrated on a colossal scale in the articles of whisky, petroleum, and tobacco should henceforth be rendered impossible.

As to the influx of immigrants in spite of our own grievous taxation, it should be remembered that they are glad to escape from the tyranny of taxation without representation.

As to the evil of inflated currency, that matters less than might seem to be the case; and our contemporary might not be so much alarmed if he would reflect that it is frequent and sudden fluctuations of the money market that play the mischief, rather than the nominally high figures which the price of gold may happen to reach. Let almost any figure but remain steadily the same for a long period, and all transactions are surely and safely accommodated to it.

PLEA FOR SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The Worthlessness of an Irredeemable Paper Currency, and the Necessity of its Gradual Withdrawal from Circulation—Specie the only Recognized Standard of Value.

From the Bankers' Magazine for August.

Two simple, old-fashioned proverbs cover the whole financial question:—"Honesty is the best policy," and "Enough is as good as a feast." The nation owes to-day four hundred million dollars, payable on demand in coin, which it has the means of promptly paying by the sale of its bonds, but which Congress has prohibited its paying except by the most insignificant instalments, even from the ordinary revenue. So much for honesty. In addition to this, the very notes of the Government have been made a legal-tender for all debts, thus driving out of circulation not only all specie, but all forms of credit convertible into specie. The amount of this legal-tender currency issued has so far exceeded the wants and the ability of the people to keep in circulation on a par with specie, that the whole scale of prices has been deranged, and no reliable standard of values exists among us. So much for disregarding the second homely adage we have quoted.

In private mercantile affairs this problem would be easily solved. A merchant whose checks and due-bills were circulating at a heavy discount, simply because his neighbors could not get the money for them, and could not afford to hold them for future payment, while their confidence in his ultimate solvency was undoubted, and their ability to loan on interest was ample, would at once bring his checks up to par either by paying them off, or (which comes to the same thing) by receiving them as cash loans to be repaid hereafter with interest. But when a nation instead of an individual finds itself in this predicament, it would appear that the whole aspect is changed! And for the last two years every effort and device of sophistry and falsehood have been put in play to make honesty, which is the best policy for the individual, appear the worst policy for the State.

During the war, indeed, it was generally admitted that the depreciation of the currency was a great evil, and that a return to specie payments would be indispensable after the return of peace. The people generally doubtless think so still. But the whole race of gamblers, speculators, and currency-mongers has now an interest to defeat the just demands of the people, and this they can do only by false assertions and false reasonings. Let us see what they have to say.

The boldest of these men go so far as to assert that their is in fact no redundancy of legal-tender currency. To be sure, they are compelled to admit that it is not and cannot be redeemed in specie, and that it is at a large discount as compared with specie. But this fact they ascribe to the war, or the export; and as they make no attempt at proof, one assertion is as good as another.

It is true that we have had wars and debts and short cotton and grain crops before, and these causes and others combined have even produced a temporary and partial suspension of specie payments; but they have never permanently affected the specie standard of value, and when the temporary crisis was over, specie payments have been resumed easily and promptly.

Nor is there anything in the nature of these alleged causes calculated necessarily to produce the effect ascribed to them. The war is over, and with it the derangement of industry and destruction of wealth have ceased. The debt is, or may be, transferred to those who can afford to wait for payment of the principal, and the interest is punctually paid. There is enough grain and cotton to feed and clothe our people, and we need not export these or import other merchandise, more than we choose, or more than we can afford. Why is it, then, that all prices are doubled, and that gold is no longer the standard of value?

Another set of men tell us that it is true we have too much paper currency to be at par with specie, but that if we will only be patient till they have made their fortunes, the population and wealth of the country will grow up to it, and specie will again be at par. This is like advising a navigator, who has incautiously veered out his cable, and let his ship drift high and dry on the beach, to keep the cable slack, and wait till the rising tide shall float him off. He will have to wait a long time.

A specie currency is accommodated to the amount of wealth and population, by the production, importation, or exportation of gold, in precise analogy to any other merchandise. But there is no such elasticity in irredeemable paper. The first severe crisis will lead to a clamor for increased issues, which will not long be resisted. And the next step will be to complete or partial repudiation! To leave an irredeemable currency to take care of itself is like leaving a broken bone or a dislocated joint to fester or swell till some happy accident shall slip it into its place.

Another enterprising genius has proposed to let the Government board some two hundred millions of gold and then both announce and resume specie payments without attempting any previous contraction of the currency. There are but two serious objections to this course, but they are important. The gold would be exhausted long before the demand for specie was met, and the contraction of currency, caused by the immediate withdrawal of $200,000,000 from circulation, would produce a most destructive financial crisis.

Some financiers do not see this. They argue that as there is plenty of specie in Europe, none would go there, while for domestic purposes the notes of the United States are as good or better. But they do not consider that a dollar in specie will purchase double as much of food, clothing, and other necessaries, as well as luxuries abroad, as a paper dollar will at home. Even with specie at a premium of nearly forty per cent., importers are successfully competing with domestic producers, though protected by exorbitant duties. But with specie at par, domestic produce would be driven from the market until the supply of specie was exhausted; and this fact, combined with the great reduction of currency, would cause such a great and sudden fall of prices as to ruin every one at all in debt, and to paralyze the industry of the country. Such a sudden influx of specie might prove a great curse to Europe, but it would go, and would be taken as money when it got there. The operation would resemble the sudden union of two canals constructed on different levels. One would be drained, the other swamped; and specie, like water, will find its level.

But what then is to be done, and how can it be done? These are plain questions, and can easily have a plain answer.

In the first place, we must return to a specie basis as soon as possible. Specie is the only recognized standard of value; and paper, when permanently irredeemable, is worthless. Money payments are mere transfers of value or credit, measured in gold coin. Take away that measure, and neither value nor credit will remain.

But what does this mean? It means that everything professing to be a dollar should be exchangeable at will for a dollar in coin. This can only be done by greatly diminishing the number of paper dollars, and by greatly increasing the stock of coin available to redeem them. The latter course would be difficult, if not impracticable, for we could not be sure that we had enough coin, unless we had as much as would redeem the whole surplus of paper issued since the war, some $500,000,000; and then (as we have shown) the effect of withdrawing such a mass of paper at once from circulation would be ruinous to trade and industry. And yet there would obviously be the greatest injustice in paying off any part of the currency at par, without paying the whole.

There remains the perfectly simple, honest, mercantile, and common sense method of diminishing the liabilities of the Government, due on demand, by withdrawing its legal-tender notes from circulation as rapidly as the commercial necessities of the people will allow, and that means a great deal more rapidly than even practised financiers are willing to admit.

We may here remark that the want of currency has rarely been the cause of financial difficulty or panic. It is the want of the value which that currency represents. It is not often inability to raise money on good security which fails a merchant, but an amount of debt exceeding his means to pay. In 1847 and 1848 money was so scarce as to command twelve, fifteen, and eighteen per cent. from solvent merchants in the prosecution of their regular business; and the amount of business was doubtless curtailed by this scarcity of money, but all the business needed was done, and was as profitable as ever. And the effort was whole some. People owed less, spent less, saved more, and money soon became abundant.

So in 1857, merchants, bankers, and traders, and even banks, had contracted excessive liabilities which they could not meet. The country had not merchandise enough, including gold, to pay its debt abroad, and the result was a general breakdown of credit, greatly and needlessly aggravated by the ignorance and folly of banks managers in New York. The deficiency was not one of currency, but of exportable merchandise.

To return to the question, What is to be done? We answer, the Government must withdraw its notes from circulation until those which remain will exchange at par with specie. This is the simple test which cannot deceive.

When once the equilibrium of nominal values with specie is established, specie payments can be as easily resumed as the gates of a canal lock can be thrown open when the water on both sides is at the same level. Of course the withdrawal of legal tender notes will compel the banks to provide for the redemption of their own surplus notes, and to curtail the very liberal book credits, or "deposits," which they have suffered to attain such a dangerous expansion. This eminently healthy and much needed process will co-operate with that of the Treasury in reducing the volume of currency, and with it the scale of prices affected by it. The process need not be sudden, but, if honestly set about, it may be far more rapid than is generally supposed, and this without causing any painful pressure on any interest worth protecting.

But how is this to be done? We reply, in any one or more of a multitude of ways, all amounting to the same thing. The one indispensable condition is, that the pressure upon prices be steady and constant, though it need not be severe. Idle money leads to speculation; speculation advances prices, stimulates credit, and leads to the incurring of liabilities which cannot readily be met. The result is a demand for money, and a stringency, which gives currency-mongers a pretext for demanding more issues of paper, and so the evil goes on perpetuating and aggravating itself, as we have all experienced.

Now the remedy for this is, not to allow any idle money to accumulate. As fast as it begins to do so, the Government should absorb it by the sale of bonds, and withdraw it from circulation. This being done openly and systematically, would utterly break down the speculative and gambling spirit which has so long rioted on the fluctuations of our currency; and all prudent merchants, banks, and bankers would hasten to get out of excessive debt, and keep so. The mere curtailment of unnecessary business would set free currency so rapidly that the process would involve no hardship to solvent people, and once commenced, it would be a plain and easy course to pursue until the object be accomplished.

But those "practical men" whose practical knowledge is rendered only mischievous by want of comprehension, insist that all this is mere theory, and that the facts will turn out just the opposite. In support of this assertion they allege, with the most persistent hardihood, that every withdrawal of currency by the Treasury, however moderate, has produced the most dangerous, almost fatal, consequences to the mercantile community, and that the evil has only been stayed in every case by the prompt abandonment of the attempt.

Now, what are the facts? Before any curtailment of the currency was attempted, the banks of the country had gathered up some $80,000,000 of compound interest notes, which they deliberately laid aside as an investment. This they had a right to do, if their surplus funds permitted; but, availing themselves of the egregious blunder by which these notes were made a legal tender, they proceeded (with some praiseworthy exceptions) to include these notes as a part of their legal reserve, thereby utterly violating the spirit of the law. Having by this substitution released a large amount of currency, they proceeded to lend the latter in all possible quarters, giving a most mischievous impulse to speculation; and when the liabilities thus contracted had to be paid, the real currency was gone, and the banks, with large nominal reserves of compound interest notes, could neither help their victims nor pay their own debts. Where the Treasury had withdrawn eight millions, the banks had withdrawn eighty, and yet they charge their distress upon the Treasury!

But even then, how much *distress* was caused? Was there a single day when United States 6 per cent. bonds even approached par, or when money could not be borrowed on good security at 7 per cent.? And is it to alleviate such pretended suffering that we are asked to plunder the rich, oppress the poor, and dishonor the good name of our country?

It will, perhaps, be argued that as all other currency is based on legal-tender notes, every withdrawal of the latter involves a still larger withdrawal of the former. This is partly true, and is a reason for moderation in this as in all other great changes. But if (as is evident) the present expansion of banks is excessive, and checked only by the actual pressure of law and the inability to find any kind of paper money with with to pay the checks drawn on them, and if (as seems evident) nothing but actual compulsion will induce them to contract their credit within reasonable bounds, what else can we do but take away gradually the basis of this dangerous and unwarrantable superstructure? And be it remembered this is not to be done by any arbitrary or doubtful action, such as created the difficulty at first, but by the simple process of the Treasury paying its own notes and canceling its own indebtedness, which the Government has the same right to do that all its citizens have. As for real money, the material (gold) to create it, and the credit to replace it, are and will continue as attainable and available as ever.

It is argued, however, "by practical men" that the volume of currency must vary greatly at different times, as, for instance, when large amounts are required to "move the crops," and that a curtailment which could be borne at other times would be absolutely ruinous then. Some allowance must doubtless be made for this, and we do not propose that all the currency withdrawn from circulation should be at once destroyed, but a part might be held in reserve for possible contingencies, and reissued if necessary. But we are confident this necessity will never arise. The decline of prices would, at least, keep pace with the curtailment of currency, and the volume of the latter would continue abundantly adequate to the wants of business.

It is a great mistake to suppose that in a commercial country anything of real necessity or importance ever remains undone for lack of currency, though it may for lack of capital. In 1847 Great Britain was threatened with a famine, and the Bank of England, with the benevolent motive of keeping the people from starvation, expanded its credit very imprudently to promote the importation of grain. The consequence was a vast and excessive importation, a ruinous decline in prices, and a fearful financial panic! If the bank had simply taken care of its currency and banking, private capital and credit would have done all that was needful, and not overdone it.

But there is a very simple, obvious, and unerring indicator by which we can at once test the amount of pressure which contraction may cause, and regulate it accordingly. That is the rate of interest. We need not go back to the stringency of 1848, when money commanded twelve and eighteen per cent., and yet business was generally profitable. But surely when Government Sixes and Seven-thirties are at a premium, and money can be readily obtained on call at seven per cent., we need not talk of excessive stringency nor fear a financial panic. It was a great mistake in Congress to show such distrust in our honest, experienced, and most cautious Secretary of the Treasury, as to limit his withdrawals of currency to the paltry sum of $4,000,000 a month. He ought to be able to absorb all the idle funds, which would otherwise provoke speculation, whether their amount be four millions or forty. Less than this will not suffice to do the work as it ought to be done, and more is not needed. There would probably be some months when not a dollar ought to be withdrawn, and if the Secretary is not competent to judge of this, he is not fit for his place. The process must be left to his discretion, or it cannot be accomplished at all.

Many merchants and business men think of the reduction of currency with a vague terror, as if it would utterly ruin them by the stoppage of their business and depreciation of their property. This is easily shown to be a great mistake. True, it will bring down prices, and justice to consumers demands that it should. But this will harm only speculators, not the legitimate dealer, who cautiously limits and measures his purchases by his sales. We remember the case of a corn factor in England, who passed uninjured through the unexampled panic and decline of fifty per cent in prices in 1847, because, from conscientious unwillingness to take advantage of the poor, he would buy no faster than he sold. During a steady process of curtailment, speculation will languish, as it ought to do, but all the regular and legitimate wants of the community will be supplied as usual, and the merchant who avoids debt, confines himself to cash transactions, and buys no faster than he sells, will continue to do a profitable business. A moderate diminution of the usual amount of production and importation, and a corresponding economy of consumption, will leave everybody as well off as it found them, and will lay a firm foundation for future prosperity. The alternative is one too disastrous to be willingly contemplated.

The immediate pressure of this necessary process will naturally fall upon the banks, which have hitherto reaped the principal fruits of inflation. By the sale of specie not always rightfully theirs, by the enormous expansion of their credit, and the virtual monopoly of the currency, these corporations have made, and are making, profits altogether disproportioned to the earnings either of capital or labor. These profits will now be most justly reduced to a point consistent with the conditions of a sound and convertible currency. As the basis of legal-tenders gradually disappears, they will be compelled to curtail their deposits, to redeem, perhaps, a portion of their bank notes, to sell many of the national securities they now hold, and, in short, to prepare to pay the debts they have so long been permitted to hold in abeyance. When they have thus far made their credit, and the legal-tenders they hold in reserve, so valuable as to exchange for coin at par, the work will be done. They will still enjoy the full benefit they have always had of the earnings of their capital and deposits, as well as their credit in the form of bank notes, and with these they must be content. Any persistent attempt on their part to prolong indefinitely the reign of speculation, high prices, and inconvertible paper, will only end in disaster to the nation and destruction to themselves.

J. S. R.

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE IN LOTS ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE
N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Begins at 8 o'clock.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING,
Shakespeare's Fairy Spectacle, in five acts, of
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM,
with its unrivalled Scenery, Panorama, Costumes, Accoutrements, triple
TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
etc., the whole constituting a
UNIFORMITY OF EXCELLENCE
never equalled in the production of this Play.
Chairs secured three days in advance. 8 13

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH STREET, ABOVE CHESNUT.
THE FAMILY RESORT
OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 26,
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
THE GREAT STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD,
IN THEIR
GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES.
For particulars see future advertisements.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 8 19tf

HO! FOR SMITH'S ISLAND! FRESH AIR —BEAUTIFUL SCENERY—HEALTHFUL EXERCISE—THE BATH—ENTERTAINMENT OF THE BEST KIND.
MRS. MARY LAKEMEYER
respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she will open the beautiful Inland Pleasure Ground known as
SMITH'S ISLAND,
on SUNDAY next, May 5. She invites all to come and enjoy with her the delights of this favorite summer resort. 4 30tf

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10§ No. 1152 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER; OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
527 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
5 10§ GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THE DAMAGING EFFECTS OF THE HEAVY RAIN.—The Committee on Highways, at their meeting yesterday, received reports from the various Supervisors, showing the streets and culverts damaged by the rain storm last week, and the amount of money required to pay the same. The most important items named were the following:—In the Twenty-eighth Ward the supervisor reports that repairs are needed to Nicetown lane, from Germantown avenue to the Lamb Tavern road; Scott's and Queen's lanes; James street; Islington, Ellwood, Turner's, and Hart's lanes; Township Line road and Tioga street; and that about $1000 will be required.

The supervisor of the First division of the Twenty-fourth Ward reported the following:—Bridges at Forty-sixth street and Haverford road, and at Forty-eighth and Westminster streets, and a large number of culverts and inlets, the whole requiring the expenditure of about $3500.

In the First division of the Twenty-second Ward, the supervisor reports the following streets and roads as requiring immediate attention:—Stanton avenue, Green lane, Cressonville road, New Second street, Cedar Grove road, Fisher's lane, Thorp's lane, Duyer's lane, Township Line road, Shoemaker's lane, Chew street, Arnat street, Hancock street, Clapier street, Apsley street, Clinton street, Chilton avenue, Rolandville road, Wycoming avenue, and County Line road. The cost of repairing is estimated at $1950.

At Germantown, $2000 is asked for to repair Creesam's lane, Thorp's lane, west of the Wissahickon, Willow Grove avenue, and Hartwell avenue.

At Manayunk and vicinity the streets and roads were very much cut up, and $3480 is asked to repair the following roads:—School lane, Kitchen lane, Manayunk turnpike, Markle's lane, Shur's lane, Levering street, Wood street, Green lane, Riley street, Higbley's lane, Gorgas lane, Hipple's lane, Domino lane, Green Tree lane, Yellow School lane, Crease's lane, Washington street, Schuylkill road, Jefferson street, and Spring street.

The heavy rain about two weeks since washed away a portion of the outer bank of the Corinthian avenue, just at the corner where the 48-inch main terminates. The work of preparing the foundation for a substantial wall was immediately commenced, but subsequent rains prevented the completion of the work. Yesterday, while one of the workmen was engaged in eating his dinner, having seated himself upon the top of the bank, he discovered that the inner brick lining below the water level was caving in immediately opposite the point where the bank had been washed away on the outside. Word was sent to the Chief Engineer, and that officer, with a gang of men, commenced operations to prevent the break from spreading. Late last night wooden platforms had been erected, upon which the men were to stand for the purpose of removing the loose bricks so as to allow of repudding the bank, a large amount of brick clay having been prepared for that purpose. Fortunately for the safety of the reservoir, the water was quite low. The caving in of the inner lining was caused by the falling of the water from the great main, which rests upon the top of the bank and opens into a shute upon the bricks, washing the dirt from behind them.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF GUARDIANS.—The regular meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor took place yesterday afternoon, at the Blockley Almshouse, J. M. Whitall in the chair.

The House Agent reported the whole number in the House on Saturday, August 17, 1867, 2835; same time last year, 2837; decrease, 2. Admitted during the last two weeks, 189; births, 11; deaths, 30; discharged, 99; eloped, 47; number of persons granted lodgings, 31; number of persons granted meals, 95; total number of males in the House, 1200; number of females, 1635; Insane Department, less assistants, 581.

The Out-door Agent reported having collected for support cases $948.

The Steward reported the house receipts at $137.

A communication was received from the Resident Physicians of the Philadelphia Hospital, in reference to the death of the late President of the Board of Guardians, Mr. George H. Erety. A similar communication was received from the Medical Board of the Philadelphia Hospital. The communications were filed.

The Board then went into an election to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late President, Mr. Erety, when John M. Whitall, Esq., was elected to fill the position.

Mr. Whitall thanked the members of the Board for the honor thus shown him, and hoped that he would be able to discharge the duties of the office with satisfaction to the Board and credit to himself.

The Steward's requisitions were read and approved, when the Board adjourned.

GRAND JURORS.—The following gentlemen compose the Grand Jury of the United States District Court:—John O. James, foreman; William M. Cooper, Albert D. Boileau, L. M. Ashmead, John Bosler, George L. Broom, John Ross Clark, Alexander L. Crawford, William E. Evans, William D. Frishmuth, William L. Hacker, Thomas W. Henderson, A. L. Henderson, John Hancock, Robert J. Hemphill, Thomas H. Price, William Sellers, Lindley Smith, John B. Snyder, George W. Welsh, John K. Zeilin.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE WALNUT.—The great heat last evening did not abate the demand for seats a jot. The house was crammed, as usual, and the spectacle passed off pleasantly. *A Midsummer Night's Dream* will be presented every evening this month, with all its gorgeous dresses and jewelry, splendid scenery, and delightful panorama of fairy land. The play is full of the beautiful conceits and sparkling wit of the "Immortal Bard," and is very attractive to all sorts of people. We predict for it a very long and successful run.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This establishment is being thoroughly cleaned, and will be opened in September by Mr. John E. McDonough, who will there produce the *Black Crook* in a style of magnificence equal to that accorded to this famous spectacle in New York. Mad'lle Pepita, the distinguished artiste, who astonished and delighted us so at the Academy, with the Ravel Troupe, has been engaged by Mr. McDonough as *premiere danseuse*. She will be assisted by Mad'lles Franklini, L'Amoreux, and others.

—Trifles Light as Air—Polite conversation.

—The Bony-part Family—Shad and herring.

—Animated Confectionery—Kissing and hugging.

—Justifiable Monopoly—Keeping yourself to yourself.

—The Most Universal Tax—The tax on one's patience.

—The Greek Slave—The poor Irishman who has to carry a hod all day for twelve shillings.

—Hallucination—To lend a man five dollars and expect to get it back again without losing his esteem.

—Gold—A deaf and dumb villain that seduces more men and women than all other rascals put together.

—Fancy Goods—One-half of the rosy cheeks you meet with. Some, indeed, carry their fancy a shade too deep.

—Mathematical Question—If a shilling's worth of gingerbread cost ninepence, who is entitled to the first bite?

—If a bottle of ginger-pop weighs one pound and a half, how much will your grandpop weigh? Answer solicited.

—Folly—To undertake to scull a boat with a trowel, or to think of keeping girls from knowing what kind of confectionery matrimony is.

—Legal Tender—Beefsteaks were a legal tender for small debts till 1430. In that year they cut the tender so tough that creditors effected a repeal.—[See Blackstone on Horned Cattle vs. Degraw.]

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY

SUN RISES....5 15 | MOON RISES....9 48
SUN SETS....6 49 | HIGH WATER....4 51

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WILLIAM C. KENT,
THOMAS E. ASHMEAD,
CHARLES WHEELER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Wm. Penn	London	New York	Aug. 3
St. David	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 3
Melita	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 3
Union	Southampton	New York	Aug. 6
New York	Southampton	New York	Aug. 6
Fulton	Havre	New York	Aug. 7
Erin	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 7
Scotia	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 10
Col Manchester	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 10

FOR EUROPE.

Russia	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 21
C. of Dublin	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 21
Weser	New York	Bremen	Aug. 22
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 22
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	Aug. 24
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Pereire	New York	Havre	Aug. 24

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Aug. 20
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	Aug. 20
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Aug. —
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Aug. 20
Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	Aug. 21
S. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Aug. 22
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	Aug. 24
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Aug. 24
H. Hudson	Philada	Havana	Sept. 3

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Stars and Stripes, Holmes, Havana, Thos. Watson & Sons.

Steamship Pioneer, Bennett, Wilmington, N. C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Str H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges. W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Clyde, Duncan, Chester river, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, 42 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winser & Co. Passed off Brandywine a full-rigged brig, bound up.

Steamship Chase, Harding, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Han. brig Margaretha, Thesing, from Newcastle, E., via St. Thomas, with mdse. to S. Morris Waln & Co.

Schr C. C. Clark, Foster, 14 days from St. John, N. B., with pickets to order.

Schr O. Bearse, Parker, 5 days from Wellfleet, with mdse. to G. B. Kerfoot & Co.

Schr E. A. Hopkins, Smack, 5 days from Rappahannock, with lumber to L. B. Phillips.

Schr M. C. Burnite, Richards, 1 day from Camden, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr M. Davis, Laws, 1 day from Milford, with grain to J. Barratt.

Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Sloop Lucy, Townsend, 1 day from Brandywine, with grain to R. M. Lea.

Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer S. M. Felton, Davis, 6 hours from Cape May, with passengers to captain.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Clyde, Duncan, from Chester river, with peaches to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Thomas Harward, Strickland, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 5th inst., and was in the river next day, outward bound.

Ship Wm. Cummings, Miller, hence for St. Paul de Loando, was spoken 9th ult., lat. 23 N., lon. 32 W.

Ship Mohongo, McGonagle, hence, at Londonderry 3d inst.

Ship Lancaster, Jackson, from Bremen, at Liverpool 4th inst., and entered out for Philadelphia next day.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah 16th inst.

Steamship Lucide, Carson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Havana 16th inst.

Barque Velocity, Brander, hence, at Cronstadt 31st ultimo.

Barque Pennsylvania, Petremoll, hence, at Cork 3d instant.

Barque Wm. H. Jenkins, Durkee, for Philadelphia, was in the river, Liverpool, 6th inst., bound out—has been reported sailed 13th ult.

Barque Gitana, Thompson, hence at Falmouth 6th instant.

Barque Maximilian, Hatfield, for Philadelphia, sailed from Falmouth 4th inst.

Barque Aurora, Norbery, hence, at Cronstadt 28th ultimo.

Brig Errichetta, Filliberti, hence, at Gibraltar 20th ultimo.

Brig Fortunati, Scala, hence for Bristol, passed the Pill 6th inst.

Brig B. Smith, Godfrey, from Genoa, at Gibraltar 30th ult., and cleared for Philadelphia.

Schr Goddess, Snow, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 16th inst.

Schr A. Vancleaf, Heath, for Philadelphia, sailed from Baker's Landing 15th inst.

Schr Z. A. Paine, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 16th inst.

Schr J. B. Allen, Case, for Philadelphia, sailed from Nantucket 15th inst.

Schr M. E. Smith, Smith, hence, at Baker's Landing 15th inst.

Schr Ocean Bird, Marsh, sailed down the river from Richmond 17th inst., to load for Philadelphia.

Schr A. Hugel, Robinson, hence, at Newburyport 16th inst.

Schrs Reading RR. No. 77, and Reading RR. No. 42, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norwich 15th inst.

Schrs L. B. Ives and C. and C. Brooks, for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 16th inst.

Schrs Uncle Joe, E. Ewing, and Quaker City, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norwich 16th inst.

SALE OF
RAILROAD PROPERTY
AND FRANCHISES.

Notice hereby given that by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, we will expose to sale at Public Auction,

AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,

In the City of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania on the

15TH DAY OF OCTOBER,

A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, all and singular the RAILROADS AND RAILWAYS, LANDS, TRACKS, LINES, RAILS, CROSSTIES, CHAIRS, SPIKES, FROGS, SWITCHES, and other IRON, BRIDGES, WAYS and RIGHTS OF WAY, MATERIALS, HOUSES, BUILDINGS, SHOPS, PIERS, WHARVES, ERECTIONS, FENCES, WALLS, FIXTURES, DEPOTS, RIGHTS AND INTERESTS, and all and every other property and estate, real, personal, and mixed, of, belonging or appertaining to the RENO OIL CREEK AND PITHOLE RAILWAY COMPANY, and all the corporate rights, franchises, and privileges of, or belonging to the said Company, together with all and singular the Locomotives and other Engines, Tenders, Cars, Machinery, Tools, Materials, and Implements, as well as materials for constructing, repairing, replacing, using and operating said Railroad and Railway. All of which said property is situate in Venango County, in the State of Pennsylvania, and being the same property, rights, privileges, and franchises which said Company, by indenture of morigage, dated the 23d day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of Venango County aforesaid, in Mortgage Book No. 2, page 545, etc., on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1866, granted and conveyed to the undersigned John S. Sauzade, in trust, to secure certain bonds therein mentioned.

And which the said Company by indenture of mortgage, dated April 3, 1866, and duly recorded in the office of said Recorder of Deeds of Venango County, aforesaid, in Mortgage Book No. 2, page 474, etc., on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1866, granted and conveyed to Morris K. Jessup, and the undersigned William J Barr, in trust to secure certain debts therein mentioned. This sale will be made under, and in pursuance of a decree entered by the said Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, on the 3d day of July, A. D. 1867, in a cause pending in equity in said court, upon a bill filed by the said John S. Sauzade, Trustee, against the said Company, and the said Morris K. Jessup and William J. Barr, defendants, praying, inter alia, for a decree of sale of the said mortgaged premises. The terms and conditions of sale will be as follows:—

First. The mortgaged premises will be sold in one parcel, and will be struck off to the highest and best bidder for cash.

Second. Five per cent. of the purchase money shall be paid to the undersigned at the time of the sale by the purchaser, and he must also sign the terms and conditions of sale, otherwise, the said premises will be immediately resold.

Third. The balance of the purchase money shall be paid to the undersigned, at the Banking House of Drexel & Co., No. 34 S. Third street, Philadelphia, within thirty days from and after the day of sale.

WILLIAM J BARR, Trustee
JOHN S. SAUZADE, Trustee.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1867.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers. 7 9tuth5m

GOVERNMENT
PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE BY
PITKIN & CO.
AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, ETC.

If you want an extra Awning very cheap, let our awning makers take the measure, and make it from a lot of 1500 hospital tents, lately purchased by us, many of which are entirely new, and of the best 12-ounce duck. Also, Government Saddles and Harness of all kinds, etc.

PITKIN & CO.,
6 2 3m Nos. 327 and 329 North FRONT Street.

MEDICAL.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS
OR PAIN DESTROYER.

Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases and, as a domestic remedy, unequalled.

CURES:

BURNS,	BOILS,
BRUISES,	STINGS,
LAMENESS,	SORE EYES,
SORENESS,	BLEEDING OF THE
SPRAINS,	LUNGS,
SORE THROAT,	NOSE,
TOOTHACHE,	STOMACH.
EARACHE,	—
NEURALGIA,	CORNS,
RHEUMATISM	ULCERS,
LUMBAGO,	OLD SORES,
PILES,	

And other similar troublesome and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice, and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.

The Medicine is exclusively prepared by the subscribers, Proprietors and Successors to T. T. POND, to whom all orders must be addressed.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO.,
No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT.

Six ounce bottles, with directions retail....50 cents
Pint bottles, with directions, retail....$1 00
Quarts in bottle....$1 75
Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.
FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions....$10 00
Smaller Family and Travelling cases, with 20 to 28 vials....$5 to $8
Specifics for all Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases....$2 to $5

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

Address—HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY.

Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. R. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and at BLITHE'S Drug Store, No. 3120 Market street, and by all Druggists. 3 11tuths 6m

INSTRUCTION.

BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J. An institution for the careful and thorough instruction of Young Ladies in all the branches and a complete education. Board and tuition in the Preparatory and Collegiate departments, $200 per year. *Washing, Ancient and Modern Languages*, and ornamental branches, extra. Winter Session opens September 19. For Catalogues, address

REV. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M.,
President.
8 6 tuths6w

RUGBY ACADEMY, FOR YOUNG MEN and Boys, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.—Re-opens September 16. Pupils prepared for business or professional life, or for high standing in college.

A Primary Department in separate rooms. Circulars, with full information, at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street. 8 12 2m

THE SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN, corner of FILBERT Street and N. W. PENN Square, will reopen on Monday, September 2.

W. J. HORSTMANN, Vice President.
8 17 3w P. P. MORRIS, Secretary and Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE DES MOINES RAPIDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
DAVENPORT, Iowa, July 24, 1867.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., WEDNESDAY, September 4, 1867, for excavating the prism and constructing the embankment wall of the Canal for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi river at the Des Moines Rapids.

The Canal is to be about 7½ (seven and one-half) miles long, extending from Nashville to Keokuk, Iowa. The width at the water surface inside the canal to be 300 (three hundred) feet in embankment, and 250 (two hundred and fifty) feet in excavation, and in low water to be 5 (five) feet deep. All the material excavated from the prism of the canal to be used in building the embankment. The latter throughout the greater part of the distance will be about 300 (three hundred) feet from the Iowa shore. Where rock excavation occurs, the bottom of the canal will have a slope of 1½ (one and one-half) inches to the mile. The embankment is to be built of earth clay and rock; to be 10 (ten) feet wide on top, including the rip-rap covering; to be 2 (two) feet above high-water mark, with slopes of 1½ (one and one-half) base to 1 (one) vertical. The average thickness of the rip-rap protection to be 2½ (two and one-half) feet on the river side, 2 (two) feet on the canal side, and 1 (one) foot on top.

All propositions must state the price at which each and every kind of work specified in the proposal is to be done, and no bid will be considered that is not definite in this respect.

The Government reserves the rigut to reject any and all bids.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal.

Each bid must contain a written or printed guarantee signed by two responsible persons.

Blanks for proposals of the form required, with form of guarantee, will be furnished at this office on application.

The price or prices in the contract will be considered as including the expense of furnishing all the materials and performing all the work, according to the plans and specifications exhibited at the letting.

The entire cost of the canal is estimated at $2,068,345 (two million sixty-eight thousand three hundred and forty-five). The amount appropriated by Congress is $700,000 (seven hundred thousand dollars)—the contract can only be made to cover this amount.

Fifteen (15) per cent. of the amount of any work done or materials furnished, at the contract price thereof, will be reserved until the whole work which is the subject of contract shall be entirely completed.

Persons desiring further information can obtain the same by calling at this office, where maps, plans, specifications, and form of contract can be consulted.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and should be endorsed "Proposals for work on the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids."

J. H. WILSON,
Lieut.-Col. 35th Infantry,
Bvt. Major-General U. S. Army.
7 30 4w

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 1139 GIRARD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, August 19, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., SATURDAY, August 24th, 1867, to restore to its original condition eleven hundred and fifteen (1115) feet, more or less, of "Willow Grove Avenue," Chesnut Hill, Philadelphia, on the grounds formerly occupied by the United States Government in connection with the "Mower" Hospital.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the bid, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

Blank forms for bids can be had on application at this office, and bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the same.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

Endorse envelopes, "Proposals for Repairs to Willow Grove avenue."

By order of Brevet Major-General G. H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General, United States Army.

HENRY W. JANES,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster,
8 19 5t] Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. A.

JAMES E. EVANS, GUN-MAKER, SOUTH Street, above Second, would call the attention of sportsmen to the choice selection of BURGESS' TROUT AND BASS RODS (a new assortment), Flies, and all the usual selection of FISHING TACKLE in all its various branches.

HAND MUZZLE-LOADING GUNS altered to BREECH-LOADERS in the best manner, at the lowest rates. 7 16 tf

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted and any information regarding the law cheerfully given. 1

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY Railroad at Brazos Santiago, Texas.—Office Chief Quartermaster Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La., July 9, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., August 24, 1867, for the purchase of all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, etc., the railroad materials, the supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment, as follows:—

4 Claw Bars.
2 Shackle Bars.
2 Pinch Bars.
4 Square Brasses.
2 Shipping Boxes.
7 Flat Cars.
130 Railroad Chairs.
25,000 pounds Railroad Chairs.
1 Push Car Frame.
2 Crow's Feet.
4 Railroad Frogs and Switch Stands.
1 Track Gauge.
9,500 pounds Railroad Iron.
1 Locomotive and Tender.
1 Locomotive.
1 Head-light Locomotive.
14 Coupling Links.
4 Spike Mauls.
2 Spike Punches.
586 pounds Car Springs.
2 Jackscrews and Levers.
289 pounds Railroad Spikes.
8½ miles Railroad Track.
2 Turn-Tables.
625 Cross Ties.
1 Fire Tongs.
2 Push Car Wheels.
2 Screw Wrenches.
1 Cooking Stove.
1 Stove.
3 Hand Cars.
1 Push Car.

This sale will not include the bridge over the Boca Chica.

The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

The route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.

The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail, and full spiked.

The property may be inspected on application to Captain C. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., Brownsville, Texas, and any information desired may be obtained from that officer, or from the office of the Chief Quartermaster Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies whenever required, at rates not to exceed those paid by the United States to other railroad companies in the Fifth Military District.

The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.

Ten per cent. cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed "Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. McGonnigle, A. Q. M., U. S. Army, office Chief Quartermaster Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La."

A. G. McGONNIGLE,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M. U. S. Army,
8 20 4t in charge of office.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
ST. LOUIS, Mo., August 15, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, at the DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 907 North MAIN Street, St. Louis, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of September next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., to be continued from day to day, the following articles of Army Clothing and Equipage.—

72,000 Great Coats (footmen's).
58,000 Great Coats (horsemen's).
50,000 Uniform Hats.
50,000 Ostrich Feathers.
50,000 Hat Cords and Tassels (blue).
50,000 Forage Caps.
3,111 Uniform Frock Coats.
45,000 Uniform Jackets.
8,451 Veteran Reserve Jackets.
328 Knit Jackets.
18 680 Lined Sack Coats.
66,212 Unlined Sack Coats.
7,000 Overalls.
6,000 Stable Frocks.
89,425 Knit Shirts.
68,445 Knit Drawers.
20,000 Leather Neck Stocks.
1,000 Worsted Sashes.
282 Pairs Boots.
16,653 Pairs Bootees.
12,880 Pairs Trowsers (footmen's).
15,600 Pairs Trowsers (horsemen's).
50,000 Haversacks.
50,000 Knapsacks.
25,000 Rubber Blankets.
63,500 Woollen Blankets.
20,000 Pick Axes.
15,400 Pick Axe Handles.

These articles are all new, and offer great inducements to dealers throughout the country.

A small quantity of damaged property will be sold at the same time and place. Samples of all may be seen at the Depot within ten days of sale, and catalogues had.

Terms—Cash in Government funds, ten per cent. down, the balance before the goods are taken from the Depot, which must be within five days after the sale, under forfeiture of the purchase and the ten per cent. deposited.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,

JOHN F. RODGERS,
Captain and Military Storekeeper
8 19 13t United States Army.

LARGE SALE OF NEW MATERIAL.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15, 1867.

By direction of the Quartermaster-General a large lot of new Quartermaster's Stores and Horse Medicine will be sold at public auction, at Lincoln Depot, under the supervision of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Moore, Quartermaster U. S. A., on MONDAY, September 2, commencing at 10 A. M., consisting in part of—

108 lbs. ingot copper,	90 coal oil lamps,
575 coal oil burners,	5,000 table legs,
4000 tin cups,	17,444 lbs. asst. iron nuts,
2500 lbs. iron wire,	7,481 lbs. iron and copper rivets,
658 lbs. R. R. and other spikes,	14,648 handles, axe, pick, plane, etc.,
103 carpenters', etc., clamps,	110 wagon saddle trees,
7679 lbs. oil tanned leather,	210 wrenches, Government pattern,
846 lbs. sole leather,	9 gang saws,
2483 lbs. oakum,	244 yds. paper muslin,
177 lbs. Mica,	1,382 ft. linen hose,
216 lbs. packing hemp,	200 ft. gutta percha tubing.
271 spools W. and B. thread,	
8100 ft. coil chain,	

ALSO,

120 lbs. aloes,	300 lbs. sulphate copper,
100 lbs. calomel,	100 lbs. alum,
100 lbs. sugar lead,	362 lbs. glauber salts,
546 lbs. sulphur,	100 lbs. epsom salts,
100 lbs. tartar emetic,	100 lbs. nitrate potassa,
75 lbs. corrosive sublimate,	56 lbs. cream tartar.
39 lbs. iodide potassa,	

447 lbs. oils juniper, spike, amber, wintergreen, British, croton, hemlock, etc. etc.; 473 lbs. tinctures, lobelia, ginger, iodine, myrrh, hemlock, etc. Red precipitate, spatulas, prescription scales, syringes, ointment, do. jars, etc. etc.

Catalogues of sale can be had upon application.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

By order of General C. H. Tompkins, Depot Quartermaster.

JAMES M. MOORE,
8 17 13t Bvt. Lieut.-Col., Q. M. in charge.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
COACH MAKERS,
NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 30 6m

EXCURSIONS.

MOONLIGHT ON THE SEA.

MUNDY'S
TENTH ANNUAL MOONLIGHT EXCURSION
TO ATLANTIC CITY.
SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 24, 1867.

Parties from the workshops, from the mills, manufactories, halls of industry, the hard-working, honest, toiling mechanics, and their wives and children, who cannot leave their business through the week, have now an excellent opportunity to visit the famed City by the Sea, remain over Sunday, and lose no time.

A sufficient number of comfortable passenger cars have been secured for the occasion.

TICKETS FOR THE ROUND TRIP, ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF.

Last boat leaves Vine Street Ferry at 8 P. M.

Returning, will arrive in Philadelphia at 6 o'clock MONDAY MORNING.

REMEMBER, THIS IS THE ONLY MOONLIGHT EXCURSION OF THE SEASON.

8 15 9t D. H. MUNDY.

FOR CAPE MAY ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.—The new and swift steamer SAMUEL M. FELTON, Captain L. Davis, leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.; and returning leaves Cape May on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 7:30 A. M.

Fare....$2 50, including carriage hire.
Servants, $1 75, " "
Children, $1 25, " "

Excursion tickets on Saturday, good to return on Monday, $4, including carriage hire.

G. H. HUDDELL.

N. B.—Mann's Express Company have arranged to attend to baggage, will check baggage through to hotels, cottages, etc.; also sell Tickets at their Office, No. 108 S. FIFTH Street. 8 2g 6t

FARE TO WILMINGTON, 15 cents; Chester or Hook, 10 cents.

On and after MONDAY, July 8, the steamer ARIEL will leave CHESNUT Street wharf at 9:45 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. Returning, leaves Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 12:45 P. M.

Fare to Wilmington, 15 cents; excursion tickets, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 8 2g 6t

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO WILMINGTON, Del.—The steamer ELIZA BANCOX will leave DOCK Street Wharf daily at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leave MARKET Street Wharf, Wilmington, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Fare for the round trip....50 cents
Single ticket....30 cents
Chester and Marcus Hook....20 cents

For further particulars, apply on board.
7 22tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

EXCURSIONS UP THE RIVER.—The splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER makes daily Afternoon Excursions to Burlington and Bristol, stopping at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly, each way. These excursions leave CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon. Returning, leave Bristol at 4 o'clock, arriving in the city at 6 o'clock P. M.

FARE—Excursion, 40 cts. Each way, 25c. [6 25 3m

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet low
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK,
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS,
RAIL PLANK,
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRES SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
NO. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS,

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,
SEASONED WALNUT,
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH,
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS,
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS,
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG,
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING,
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 rp] No. 250 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,
ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.

Always on hand

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1867.

Why the Democratic Party Opposes the Reconstruction of the South.

THE real hostility of the Democratic party to the Congressional scheme of reconstruction arises from the fact that that scheme at once and forever breaks up the old status of *Southern unity*, by virtue of which the Democratic party was so long enabled to domineer over the country. In the days before the war, slavery was the bond of union which held the South politically together as a unit. It was a vast moneyed and social interest, which stood as the one great centre around which Southern life revolved. Politics had no other meaning and end to the Southern people than to preserve, promote, and strengthen this one institution. It was the source of their wealth, the minister to their pride, the support to their luxury—in a word, the one great and overshadowing interest of their social life and being. The South, thus arrayed as a unit, chose the Democratic party as its organ through which to act. The problem of ruling the country was simple enough. It was a consolidated South, reinforced by a divided North. The Democratic party went into our national elections with almost the certainty of carrying every Southern State to start with. It only needed one or two Northern States to make the victory complete. But one thing was required of their Northern allies, and that was fealty to the slave power. The result was a political combination of exceeding strength, and one which dominated the country almost without interruption from the close of John Quincy Adams' administration to the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln. During all this time the slave power really constituted the Democratic party. The Northern wing supported the slave power, because the slave power, by its unity, enabled the party to obtain and hold political control of the country. Van Buren, Pierce, Fillmore, and Buchanan were as subservient to the behests of that power as any slaveholder could have been.

When the Rebellion came, it was really a rebellion of the Democratic party. Its leaders were the great leaders of the Democratic party—the men who for years had controlled its nominations, filled its offices, and dictated its policy. The secret of the support of the Rebellion by our Northern Democrats, commonly called "Copperheads," was that they saw in the downfall of the slave power the overthrow of that peculiar combination which had enabled the Democratic party to rule the country. The Woods, the Vallandighams, the Seymours, the Blacks, and that class of politicians, saw that the logical result of a national triumph must be the destruction of slavery, and with it the downfall of the Democratic party. They sympathized with the Rebels, therefore, not because they loved the country less, but their party more. The loss of *political power* was to them a thing to be avoided at all hazards. And this explains why these men were so anxious during the war that slavery should not be touched. They clung to the hope that somehow peace might be reached and slavery saved. So long as that institution should remain, the bond of Southern unity would hold, and the Democratic party might hope once more for power.

We have in this the whole secret of that peculiar phase of our politics during the war which took the expressive name of "Copperheadism." It was simply Democratic partisanship rising above all the demands of patriotism, and vainly striving amid the general upheaval to hold on to the elements of previous political power. The personal *debasement* involved in this position must be ascribed to years of unmanly and degrading subserviency to the slave power, which had well-nigh obliterated in the minds of this class of politicians all perceptions of moral right and all instincts of true patriotism. The laws of the moral universe are inexorable. Men cannot for years worship fraud and violence and injustice, and at the same time preserve a love of liberty and a supreme devotion to country.

When the war was over the Democratic party at once sought to establish, but on a new basis, its old relations. Slavery, it is true, was dead, but the Rebellion itself had proved a bond of Southern union equally powerful. The first step to be taken, therefore, was to restore the rebellious members of the slave oligarchy to political power in the South, to make *them* the State, to the exclusion of the new elements which the abolition of slavery had introduced into the body politic, and by thus establishing an *aristocracy* in every Southern State, to still have one dominant and controlling interest that would hold the South together in sectional opposition to the rest of the nation. This was the *essence* of President Johnson's policy. He attempted to create a *Rebel aristocracy* out of the old slave oligarchy—an aristocracy which would be held in unity both by the memory of its past triumphs and struggles, and by its present exclusive rights and privileges in the midst of nominal republicanism. Each State Government, as it was reorganized, was to be placed in the hands of the old Democratic leaders; the States were at once to be admitted to the Union, and the old game of politics, a united and consolidated South against a divided North, was once more to be inaugurated. Had Mr. Johnson been allowed to proceed unchecked, there is no doubt that in the coming Presidential election of 1868, the Democratic party could have counted with a moral certainty upon carrying every one of the late Rebel States for its candidate. This was President Johnson's object, probably hoping, and not unreasonably, to be that candidate himself. The pretense that he made of being *personally* in favor of allowing the colored citizens of the South to vote, but that it was a matter exclusively under the control of the old laws of the Rebel States, was a mere blind. He knew very well that they *would not* be allowed to vote under those laws, and that the very essence of his scheme of reconstruction was that they should not vote.

Now the Congressional plan of reconstruction at once lays the axe at the root of this whole scheme of substituting a Rebel aristocracy for the old slave oligarchy as the basis of Southern unity, and through it of the return of sham Democracy to power. The Congressional plan reorganizes the South upon the broad basis of popular rights. It recognizes all the people as constituting the political State. It refuses to establish class institutions, or to put power into the hands of an aristocracy. It says these people are all citizens of the United States, and the reconstructed States must rest upon the broad foundation of equal rights. Southern unity at once dissolves before this great measure. There is no longer any sectional bond to hold them together. They become merged in the great nation of which they form a part. But in this sham Democracy reads its death-warrant. It can no longer count upon a united South. It can no longer appeal to a sectional and class interest. It must go into each Southern State upon its merits, and put its case before the *whole* people. And this is the secret of Democratic opposition to the Congressional plan of reconstruction. It is the loss of political power, and not a broken Constitution, over which they are mourning. It is not the temporary disfranchisement of a few Rebel leaders that afflicts them, but the enfranchisement of the toiling masses. It is not arbitrary power at the South that distresses them, but the overthrow of arbitrary power, and the rising of popular power on its ruins. In a word, the Democratic party sees that the downfall of slavery and aristocracy at the South has involved its own inevitable dissolution.

The Probable Removal of Sheridan.

WE have been loth to believe the rumors which have crowded on us so thickly from the capital, that it is the determination of the President to remove General Sheridan. We knew that Mr. Johnson was capable of acting with a madness which is rare in a sane and sober man. We know that he has habitually disregarded the expressed will of the people, and that he had sunk so low that he was reckless as to what may follow his further advance in opposition to the popular will. Yet we could not bring ourselves to believe that he would take this last step—one which he must know would be the crowning shame of all the infamy which has been the policy of his administration. But the different sources from which the rumor comes, and the different shapes it has assumed, leave but little doubt in our minds that the order for the removal is actually prepared, and will be issued before the end of the week.

There seems to be more than the usual amount of method in this phase of the Presidential madness. Sheridan is to be removed, but in order that the storm of indignation shall be broken, General G. H. Thomas is to take charge of the Department of Louisiana. It is the same trick over again as was attempted on the Secretary of War. A popular man is substituted for the one removed, and thus the indignation partially escaped. But it will not deceive the people of the North. Thomas is a good man, a loyal and true man, and one who would not consent to do the Presidential bidding in opposition to the law. But Thomas' place is in Tennessee and Sheridan's is in Louisiana. The removal of Sheridan is an insult to the spirit which actuated him in all his conduct, and insults all those who have approved his course. As to who is his successor matters little, so far as his removal is concerned. That comes afterwards. The insult to the people is the same, whoever may succeed him. This last step will certainly be the straw to break the camel's back, and patience will cease to be a virtue; for we cannot but apprehend that before the end of the week will probably come the order so feared by the loyal people of the land.

The Base-ball Excitement.

WE have lately heard so little of the base-ball excitement, that we had hoped that the dissipation caused by that game had at last died out; but it seems that it has been a smouldering fire, which has now burst forth. The Athletic, of Philadelphia, has gone to New York, to play against a number of the leading clubs there for the championship of America. The first day's match with the Union, of Morrisania, resulted in the success of the Philadelphia Club. We are heartily glad that such is the issue, as we have our local pride, and desire to see our fellow-citizens triumph; at the same time, we do not feel enthusiastic on the subject of games for championship, which only engender ill-feeling, give occasion for gambling, and cause a vast loss of time and expenditure of money, without any return either to the *physique* or *morale* of those engaged. A friendly game with neighbors, without going hundreds of miles and spending hundreds of dollars, would be equally beneficial and much more sensible.

—Mr. Herman Vezin, Lessee of the Prince's Theatre, has made a very audacious experiment. He has ventured, in an era of burlesques, melo-dramas, and great triumphs of carpentering, to bring out on the stage a genuine and modern English tragedy, the *Man o' Airlie*, by Mr. W. G. Wills.

JOHN H. SURRATT.

His Participation in the Assassination Plot—How He Explains His Visit to Canada and Elmira.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Herald* says the following statement is the defense which Surratt and his friends set up in his behalf:—

"Surratt maintains, in the first place, that he had no hand in, or intimation of, any plot for the assassination of President Lincoln, General Grant, or any member of the Cabinet. He says nothing of his participation in the plot for the abduction of the President, but as this is proven beyond a doubt, whatever he may say in that regard cannot weigh against the positive evidence.

"Samuel Arnold, one of the conspirators of the Dry Tortugas, in a confession which he made (and now on file in the War Department), states that Surratt was present at a meeting held in March, 1865, at which the abduction plot was virtually abandoned. From this time the friends of Surratt claim that he never appeared with the conspirators, but left for Richmond, where he received a special commission from the Rebel Government to go to Canada, thence to Elmira, N. Y. This commission related to the condition and treatment of Rebel prisoners in the hands of this Government, and came from Jefferson Davis, through one of his subordinate officials—General E. C. Lee, a witness for the defense on the late trial here. Surratt, bearing this commission, left Richmond in the last days of March and arrived at Washington on the morning of the 3d of April, the day on which the news of the fall of Richmond was received. He left the same afternoon for Montreal, Canada, and after conferring with the Rebel officials in that city, started on the 12th of April for Elmira, N. Y., where he arrived on the afternoon of the 13th. He intended to make a drawing of the prisoners' depot at this place, obtain the number of prisoners there and the way in which they were treated, but abandoned the execution of his commission in this regard on hearing of the surrender of Lee. He started back for Montreal, where he arrived on the 18th of April, and claims to have gone by the way of Canandaigua, Albany, and Whitehall to New York, and *via* St. Albans, Vt., where he dropped his handkerchief, as testified to, and where he first heard of the assassination of the President. From Montreal, having seen the reward for his arrest, he went into the country, and was concealed by a Catholic priest until September, when he embarked for Europe. The defense attempted to prove on the recent trial all of the details contemplated in Surratt's visit to Elmira, N. Y., by this General E. C. Lee, but the Court refused to receive the evidence. The prisoner further claims that the confessions of Payne and Atzerott, on file in the War Department, show that he was not here on the day of the assassination, for neither of them mention his presence at the conference held during the day or at the meeting at the Herndon House, which took place about two hours before the assassination, and at which time and place Atzerott pretends that he first heard of the plot to murder, and from which he broke away, and in which pretension he is confirmed by the separate confession of Payne, made without possible collusion with Atzerott. This is Surratt's position, brief and simple, and fully susceptible of proof, he claims, if he is permitted to present the evidence. It is given as stated in the opening, as his representation through his friends, and in that light it can be taken for what it is worth."

Return of Twenty-three of the Jaffa Colonists.

Correspondence of the British Advertiser.

BAR HARBOR, MOUNT DESERT, Me., August 15.—The Jaffa colony, about which so much has been said in the papers during the past year, originated in this section. Twenty-three of the ill-starred colony returned a few days since, having been assisted to the State by the charities of managers of steamship and packet lines. Some of these persons tell hard stories of Adams, the leader. They look upon him as an imposter and swindler of the deepest dye. Had it not been for the American Consul in Jaffa, the colony would have starved to death for the want of means, Adams having from the start managed to become the custodian of the funds. Appearances would indicate that the followers of Adams have become sadly demoralized. Although rejoiced to again tread the soil of their native heath, they find themselves without cash or property, having invested and lost their all in the visionary scheme of Adams. They left their homes in good circumstances, and were all or nearly all professing Christians of the Baptist or Methodist persuasion. Many of them now return undone, entertaining the faith of the infidel. After months of untold suffering, the veil is removed, and Adams, instead of being inspired of God to raise up a "new nation" beneath the shadow of Jerusalem, was only a tool in the hands of Brigham Young to establish and propagate Mormonism. The Christian world is thankful for the failure of the Jaffa scheme.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT. OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

PRACTICAL ENGINEERS AND Machinists are invited to examine WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR, at Kenderson's Mill, Coates street, west of Twenty-first, where it has been in daily operation for two months. It is the most simple, safe, and economical apparatus known for the generation of steam. It can be manufactured and sold 20 per cent. less than any other Boiler, and yet net the manufacturer a large profit. A Company is about to be organized to manufacture these Boilers. One thousand shares of stock are offered at $50 a share, yielding $50 000, of which $25,000 will be applied to the erection of a Foundry and Machine Shop, capable of manufacturing ten sections a day of eight horse power each. This Boiler has advantages that must make it supersede every other Boiler in use, and the attention of all persons interested in Steam Boilers is requested to the one now in daily operation on Coates street.

A model can be seen at the office of SAMUEL WORK, Northeast corner THIRD and DOCK streets, where subscriptions for shares in the Company will be received. 8 16 tf 4p

MEDICAL BOARD FOR THE EXAMINATION of Candidates for Admission into the Navy as Assistant Surgeons.—A Board of Medical Officers is now in session at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Corps of the Navy.

Gentleman desirous of appearing before the Board must make application to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, or to the undersigned, stating residence, place and date of birth. Applications to be accompanied by respectable testimonials of moral character.

Candidates must not be less than twenty-one nor more than twenty-six years of age.

No expense is allowed by the Government to candidates attending the sessions of the Board, as a successful examination is a legal prerequisite for appointment in the Navy.

The many vacancies existing in the Medical Corps insure immediate appointments to successful candidates.

P. J. HORWITZ, Chief of Bureau.
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, August 10, 1867. 8 20 tu th 3t

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates or admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7 20 4p tf

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT, WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE, Twentieth Ward. [7 22 1m
Subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

VIOLENT PURGATION IS OBSOLETE. —To assist not to attack nature, is the true medical philosophy, and TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT, by gently urging the torpid secretive and discharging organs to perform their functions, quietly and painlessly works the most extraordinary cures.
8 20 tu th sat] SOLD EVERYWHERE

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.—In compliance with Rule 24 of the Union Republican Party, the Union citizens of the Ward will meet at Mar's Hotel, HAVERFORD ROAD and LANCASTER AVENUE, TUESDAY EVENING, August 20th, at 8 o'clock, to elect officers of the Ward Association, and attend to any other business.
THEO. M. WILTBERGER, Vice-President of Association.
B. F. STOKES, Secretary. 8 19 2t*

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms. New and Second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.
6 19 3m Warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT St.

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THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL FOR AMERICAN PIANOS,
AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE.
PARIS, July 29, 1867.
I certify that the First Gold Medal for American Pianos has been unanimously awarded to Messrs. Steinway by the Jury of the International Exposition. First on the list in Class X.
MELINET,
President of the International Jury.
Members of the International Jury:
Georges Kastner, Ed. Hanslick, Ambroise Thomas, F. A. Gevaert, J. Schiedmayer.
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BLASIUS BROS.,
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These beautiful instruments constantly increase in popularity, and are to be found in splendid assortment at
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8 25 stuthtf] SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

ITCH! TETTER!
AND ALL
SKIN DISEASES.
ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT
Entirely eradicates this loathsome disease, oftentimes
In from 12 to 48 Hours!
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
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Don't be alarmed if you have the
ITCH, TETTER, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, BARBER'S ITCH,
OR, IN FACT, ANY DISEASE OF THE SKIN.
It is warranted a speedy cure. Prepared by
DR. SWAYNE & SON,
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Full particulars and pamphlets on application to
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Also, a few good SOLICITORS for Philadelphia.
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VERY FINE
TABLE CLARET,
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BY THE CASK OR DOZEN.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
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DELIGHTFUL SHADE, REFRESHING BREEZES, and first class refreshments in the Gardens at GLOUCESTER POINT. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 8 1 3m 4p*

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DRY GOODS.

MARKET AND NINTH.
COOPER & CONARD.

Just opened, a full line of COTTON GOODS at lower prices than for years.

Bleached Muslins, 10 and 12½ cents.
Good Bleached, 14, 16, and 18 cents.
Best Bleached, 20, 22, and 25 cents.
New York Mills and Wamsuttas.
Williamsvilles, Uticas, etc.
Unbleached Muslins, extra good, for 12½ cents.
Unbleached Muslins, best fine goods, 18 and 20 cents.
Unbleached Muslins, heavy, 18 and 20 cents.

WIDE SHEETINGS.

10-4 Unbleached Sheetings, 50 cents. All the widths by the piece or yard.
9-8 and 8-4 Sheetings from 20 to 30 cents.
Pillow Casings, low down prices.

TICKINGS.

Best 30 cent Tickings in town.
Tickings at 43, 37, 31 and 25 cents.

FLANNELS.

Yard-wide All-wool Flannels, 50 cents.
4-4 Ballardvale Flannels, all grades, low.
7-8 Ballardvale Flannels, all grades, low.
Low priced Flannels, a fine stock.

PRINTS.

12½ cents for full Madder Calicoes.
15 cents for Prints recently at 20.
18 cents for best new styles Calicoes.

BLACK ALPACAS.

Fresh lot of those good 65 cent Alpacas. [1 2 stuth 4p

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Would invite the attention of purchasers to their
STOCK OF SILKS,
Having been laid in store
Previous to the late Advance in Prices.
We think we can confidently assure our customers
THEY WILL SAVE MONEY BY PURCHASING NOW. [8 20 tu th 2t

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NORTH NINTH STREET
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All the best makes of Bleached Muslins.
New York Mills, Williamsville, Wamsutta, etc.
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2½ yards wide Sheeting 50c.
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All widths Unbleached Sheeting.
All-wool Flannels, 31, 37½, 40, 45, 50c., etc.
Yard-wide all-wool Flannel, 50c.
Domet Flannel, 25, 31, 40, 45, and 50c.
Cotton and Wool Shaker Flannel, 25c.
Shirting and Bathing Flannels.
Grey Twilled, for bathing robes, 31c.
Black Alpacas, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75c., etc.
Black and white Balmorals, $1.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Doylies, etc.
Three bales of Russia Crash, 12½, 14, 16c.
Imported Lawns, 25c.
White Piques, 50c.
Wide Shirred Muslins, 60, 85c., $1, and $1·15.
Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns, Plaid Nainsooks, etc.
Soft finish Jaconets, Cambrics, Swiss Mulls, etc.
Shirting Linens, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80c., etc.
300 dozen Linen Shirt Fronts, our own make.
Linen Bosoms, 25, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½c.
Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½, 15, 18, 20, 22, 25c.
Whalebone Corsets, $1·25; Hoop Skirts, $1·25.
Gents' French Suspenders, 50c.
Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery, large assortment.
Linen Pant Stuffs at reduced prices, etc. etc.

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NO. 229 N. NINTH STREET,
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EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Are Now Opening their Fall and Winter Importations.
Opened To-Day,
8-4 PLAIDS, FOR CLOAKING.
FANCY STYLES OF POPLINS.
BLACK AND COLORED POPLIN ALPACAS. [8 20 tu th 3t
BLACK AND COLORED DELAINES.
BLACK AND COLORED POPLINS.
New Goods Opening Daily.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
GIRARD R. ... GIRARD ROW.
TO THE LADIES:
LINEN CAMBRICS,
PRINTED FOR DRESSES
WHITE FOR BODIES.
These goods are essential for SUMMER WEAR, and we are now selling the balance of our Importation at a
GREAT SACRIFICE.
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COOPER'S,
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A GENERAL REDUCTION IN PRICES.
Linens for Ladies', Gents', and Boys' Wear, Linen Drills, White and Colored Bosom Linens, and Shirting Linens.
Muslins, Bleached and Unbleached, 10c. per yard and up.
White Goods in every variety and price.
Quilts in every variety.
Calicoes, 10, 12½, 15, and 18c.; best qualities.
We now have a complete stock of Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery at competition prices.
Our stock of Shirt Fronts better than ever; every style and pattern, and every price; guaranteed all Linen, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Cheap lot Table Linens, 8-4, 45c.; bargains. Bleached, 8-4, 65c. per yard.
Madame Foy's Corset and Skirt Supporters; every lady should have one.
Lawns closing out at 20c. per yard.
COOPER'S,
1s stuth 4p. NINTH and ARCH Streets.

A MONSTER WORM,

WITH FOURTEEN LIVING WORMS CONTAINED THEREIN

PASSED BY A CHILD FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

To all those who delight in unravelling mysteries, and who can always assign *some cause* for the many and varied *freaks of nature*, we invite a careful perusal of the following communication:—

No. 239 RICHMOND STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 29, 1867.

L. Q. C. WISHART, M. D.

Dear Sir:—In consideration of the great benefit my child derived from the use of your "Worm Sugar Drops," I deem it my duty to give you this testimonial, feeling that I will be doing but an act of justice to you as well as to the public.

For about three months prior to June 9, 1867, my child, who is in his sixth year, had been a great portion of the time quite unwell, and latterly we could perceive that he was gradually losing flesh and wasting away, so that he was but a skeleton of his former self. Fears were entertained by myself and wife that he would never regain his former health. His disposition, which formerly was very good, was now much changed. He was restless, cross, and fretful, and was much given to suddenly starting, crying out, and gnashing his teeth while asleep. His appetite was very irregular indeed; at times he would eat voraciously, which appeared to relieve him for the time being; and then there were times when he wouldn't eat scarcely anything. He would occasionally be taken very sick at the stomach, which was usually followed by a severe fit of vomiting. A greater portion of this time he was under medical treatment, I having employed several of the best and most eminent physicians in this city, which availed nothing. I also tried a number of Vermifuges and Worm Confections, thinking that he might possibly be afflicted with worms, all of which did no good.

On Sunday morning, June 9, 1867, he was taken violently sick at the stomach, which, as usual, was soon followed by a severe fit of vomiting and a constant disposition of the bowels to act, *but with no success*. Becoming alarmed, I immediately called upon Dr. G. W. Vaughn (druggist), corner of Richmond and Shackamaxon streets, and, after explaining to him the child's symptoms, he remarked that, in his opinion, the child had Worms, and advised me to purchase a box of Dr. Wishart's Worm Sugar Drops, which I accordingly did, and the result that followed after administering them was truly wonderful in the extreme, and will furnish a theme for naturalists and the medical faculty to investigate and discuss for some time to come. The box contained (24) twenty-four Sugar Drops, and upon examination I ascertained that they were free from the unpleasant taste and smell that almost all of the worm preparations now in general use possess. I gave him (4) four of the Sugar Drops about an hour before each meal on Sunday and Monday, June 9 and 10 inclusive. On Tuesday evening, June 11, the child with much difficulty passed an enormous Worm (14) fourteen inches in length, and about as thick as the first or index finger of a grown person, and still larger in the centre. Upon examining the monster, and holding it up to the gas-light, I noticed that its stomach was covered with a thin and almost transparent skin for the space of (4) four or (5) five inches, exposing to my view a mass of what appeared to be Worms struggling and working among each other! My wife cut open the Worm, and, strange and mysterious as it may appear, *she took therefrom (14) fourteen living Worms!* One of the number was a genuine *bona fide* Tapeworm, and when abstracted from its living tomb was coiled up in a singular manner. With much difficulty we succeeded in straightening it out, and found that it was (15) fifteen inches in length, and that it was flat and narrow, and contained a number of joints. The remaining (13) thirteen were the ordinary Round or Stomach Worms.

There is not a shadow of doubt in my mind that if the monster Worm and its contents had remained in my child's stomach a sufficient length of time to attain a greater degree of perfection, it certainly would have carried him to a premature grave. I had almost given up the last hope when I was providentially directed to use your great preparation—Dr Wishart's Worm Sugar Drops. My child began to improve immediately after getting rid of the monster that was fast destroying his life; and now, thanks to your "WORM SUGAR DROPS," *he is in the enjoyment of perfect health.*

Not knowing the value of the Worm and its contents to the medical faculty, my wife during my absence destroyed it. This unfortunate occurrence I regret very much indeed, as my intention was to present the curiosity to you, knowing that it would be a valuable acquisition to your stock of curiosities pertaining to the medical profession.

In conclusion, allow me to say that I can, and will in every case, heartily recommend your excellent preparation, Dr. Wishart's Worm Sugar Drops, as the best, safest, and most reliable Worm Confection extant.

You may publish a portion or the whole of this letter if you see proper.

Truly yours,
WM. O. SNYDER,
Surgeon Dentist,
No. 239 Richmond Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE BY

L. Q. C. WISHART, M. D.

OFFICE AND STORE,

No. 10 North SECOND Street,

8 17 stuth 3t 4p] Philadelphia, Pa.

END OF THE PIANO WAR.

Messrs. Steinway & Sons Victorious.

The disputed question as to the result of the Piano War at the Paris Exposition—about which there were so many blasts and counter-blasts—has been definitely settled in favor of Messrs. Steinway & Sons, of New York, who have been unanimously awarded the First Gold Medal for American Pianos. This medal, as we have already noted, is distinctly classified *First*, and *over* that attained by the Messrs. Chickering. This essential fact is shown by the following official certificate from General Melinet, the President, and the members of the International Jury on Musical Instruments:—

PARIS, 20 Juillet, 1867.

"Je certifie que la premiere medaille en or pour les pianos Americains a été donnée à l'unanimité a Mr. Steinway, par le Jury de l'Exposition Internationale. Classe 10, premiere sur la liste.

Le President:

MELINET.

GEORGE KASTNER. AMBROISE THOMAS.
ED. HANSLICK. F. A. GEVAERT."

J. SCHIEDMAYER.

TRANSLATION.

Paris, July 20th, 1867.—I certify that the First Gold Medal for American Pianos has been unanimously awarded to Messrs. Steinway by the Jury of the International Exposition,

First on the list in Class X.

MELINET,
President of the International Jury.

GEORGE KASTNER, AMBROISE THOMAS, ED. HANSLICK, F. A. GEVAERT, J. SCHIEDMAYER. } Members of the International Jury.

We have received the "Official Catalogue," containing the detailed account of all the awards (recompenses) to the exhibitors at the Paris Exposition, as fixed by the International Juries and affirmed by the Imperial Commission. In this official catalogue, dated July 1, 1867, and printed since that date, we find, of the American exhibitors, Messrs. Steinway recorded *firs* on the list, and Messrs. Chickering *second*.

In glancing over the almost interminable list of the new "chevaliers" of the Legion of Honor, from foreign countries, as published in the *Moniteur* of July 2, 1867—chevaliers created, according to that official organ of the French Empire, by the Emperor Napoleon, upon "the recommendation of our Minister of Foreign Affairs"—we find, on comparing the names of the "knighted" exhibitors with the official Catalogue of Awards, that quite a number of them only received *second*, *third*, and even *fourth* prizes. This, together with the fact that not the slightest mention is made in the official catalogue of the Legion of Honor, or recommendation thereof to any exhibitor, furnishes overwhelming proof that neither the International Juries nor the Imperial Commission recommended or even knew of the decoration obtained by a number of exhibitors upon their personal application to, and through the recommendation of, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The triumph of Messrs. Steinway & Sons, and of their new system in Pianos, achieved in face of the most formidable and unscrupulous opposition by the only American and nearly all the European adherents of the old system in pianos, is most complete, and is highly gratifying to the musical public of America. No matter how Messrs. Chickering may insist and strive to make the public believe that the decoration of the Legion of Honor, obtained by Mr. F. Chickering personally, has a connection with the Awards at the Exposition, the fact is, distinctly and positively, that it has nothing to do with the matter, and we have yet to see the slightest proof of their assertion.

By the unanimous verdict of the International Jury on musical instruments—the only and highest tribunal at the Paris Exposition—the incontrovertible fact is established before the world that, for American Pianos, Messrs. Steinway & Sons were awarded the *first* Gold Medal, and Messrs. Chickering the *second*.—*New York Weekly Review.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

DESPERATE CHARACTER.—The house of William Haddington, a butcher, at Sixth and Reed streets, was entered by means of nippers. The burglar found his way to the bed-room of Mr. Haddington, and commenced searching the premises. The noise occasioned by his rummaging caused Mr. Haddington to awake, when the burglar approached his bed and threatened to blow his brains out if he did not keep still. He then ransacked the drawers, and found about $51, which he took, and soon left the room. Information was given of the robbery at the Detective office, when Officer Webb succeeded in capturing the burglar. He was taken to the lock-up, and will have a hearing this afternoon at the Central Station.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The Philadelphia Express train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, due here at 7·10 this morning, did not reach the city until after 10 o'clock, in consequence of an accident a short distance west of Landisville, the junction with the Reading and Columbia Railroad. One of the wheels of the front truck of the Pittsburg sleeping car broke, causing the greatest consternation to the occupants who were asleep at the time. The car was considerably broken; the passengers all escaped without the slightest injury.

VIOLATING THE LIQUOR LAW.—Christian Fryer, a German, was arrested yesterday afternoon at Carroll and York streets, on the charge of violating the Sunday Liquor law.

John Bergman was also arrested for the same offense, at William street and Trenton avenue. Both of the defendants were taken before Alderman Senix, who held them to answer at court in $800 bail.

PICKPOCKETS.—For some time past complaints have been made of the numerous cases of pocket-picking on the ferry-boats. Yesterday James and Nellie Mulville were arrested on the Atlantic City ferry-boat, on the above charge, by Detectives Taggert and Smith, who discovered the accused while in the act of operating on the pockets of one of the passengers. They were locked up for a hearing.

KEEPING A DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Joseph Malatesta, aged twenty-five years, an Italian residing at Sixth and Lombard streets, was arrested yesterday afternoon, by Officer Leadbeater, at Sixth and Lombard streets, on the charge of keeping a disorderly house. He had a hearing before Alderman Morrow, and was held in $800 bail to answer for the alleged offense.

ATTEMPT TO TAP A TILL.—John Biggans, an Englishman, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Officer Currie, in Front street, on the charge of attempting to tap a till. Just as he was about securing his prize, he was discovered and taken in charge by the officer, who took him before Alderman Heins, who held him in $600 bail to answer at Court for his prying propensities.

A RECKLESS DRIVER.—Samuel J. Bates, residing at Forty-seventh and Market streets, was arrested by Officer Danah yesterday at Twentieth and Market streets, on the charge of reckless driving. He was escorted to the office of Alderman Hubbard, who held him in $500 bail to answer for the alleged offense.

BODY FOUND.—The body of an unknown white boy was found this morning, at Green street wharf. Deceased has dark hair, and wore a dark jacket, white shirt, no shoes, light pants with patches on each knee. A suspender was tied around his waist. The Coroner took charge of the body.

ARRESTED FOR LARCENY.—John Suglington, a native of England, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Officer Grant, on the charge of larceny at a house in Carroll street. He was taken before Alderman Heins, and after a hearing was held in $1000 bail to answer at Court.

SLIGHT FIRE.—The alarm of fire last evening about 7 o'clock was caused by the partial burning of James Morrow's boot and shoe store, at No. 1325 South street. The prompt arrival of the firemen prevented the flames from spreading.

CHILD FORSAKEN.—Yesterday afternoon, a child about one week old was left in the cars of the North Pennsylvania Railroad. It was subsequently taken to the hotel of Mrs. Bradley, opposite the Depot, and provided for.

LIGHTNING FREAKS IN WEST PHILADELPHIA.—At the commencement of the shower this morning the lightning struck the dwellings of Mr. Hancock and Mr. Burridge, in Thirty-third street, north of Baring street, West Philadelphia, knocking a large hole in the chimney of the last named gentleman's house, from whence it followed the tin gutter on the roof to the conductor, and down the latter to the earth. From there it glanced about ten feet to the hydrant, tearing a large hole alongside of it, and raising the marble water-basin beneath from its bed. The roof of Mr. Hancock's house was ripped up, and the rafters underneath torn to splinters. The bolt then followed the gutter and conductor to the earth, stopping to thrust a small hole into his parlor, near the ceiling, where some dampness had penetrated the wall. A gentleman living next door was shaving at the time, and was partially stunned, but no one was seriously injured. The report was very loud, and alarmed the neighborhood somewhat, and was followed by several other heavy claps at short intervals, showing that the electric cloud must have been heavily charged.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP WYOMING.—This staunch steamship, commanded by Captain Teal, from Savannah, arrived at this port this morning. The following are the passengers:—P. Sanderson, wife, infant, and servant; L. Lilienthal and son; John H. O'Byrne, Henry C. Heinster, Mrs. E. H. Heinster, George S. Nichol, E. Lovell, Mrs. Miller, Richard Lyons, B. B. Brown, A. Mayer, Henry S. Elliott, A. B. Smith, Captain N. King.

LINEN DUSTERS.—*Large assortment, different styles, impervious to dust, fitting neatly at the neck, selling at reduced prices, to close out stock.*
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
And No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
☞ *All kinds of Summer Clothing, selling off to close out stock, at very low prices.*

THE GOOD WORK undertaken by the Trustees of the Riverside Institute for the endowment of a home and a college for the orphans of those men who during the late war were fed at the noble Refreshment Saloon in our city, goes bravely on. They are selling the shares of the Washington Library Company at one dollar per share with great rapidity, and giving with them fine steel engravings, worth, at retail, more than that sum. The distribution of presents will, without doubt, be made in September. Many of them are quite fortunes of themselves. We notice that one is worth as high as $40,000; another $20,000; another $18,000; one $10,000; one $5000; two $2500 each, and a large number ranging $1000 to $50 each. The total value of the presents is $300,000. The Principal Office for the sale of shares is at No. 1225 Chesnut street. The office is now open daily from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

GENERAL GRANT sits in the Secretary of War's office and puffs his cigar, while we sit in our editorial office and puff Charles Stokes & Co.'s first-class Clothing House, under the Continental. The difference in the two puffs is, that the first ends in coming down with the smoke, and the latter with coming "down with the dust."

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Cholera or griping of the bowels. Laudanum may lull the pain, but not destroy it—Morphine steep the senses in artificial sleep, without refreshing the invalid. Holloway's Pills not only procure the same results without the baneful effects, but so entirely extinguish the elements of the disease as to promote a speedy cure without danger of relapse. Sold by all druggists.

FINE CONFECTIONS.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds, etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

LYONS' MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER, for killing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Bugs. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

MORGAN H. TROTH, Wholesale and Retail Provision Dealer (stalls Nos. 137 and 139), Fifth avenue, Fifth street Market, Fifth street, above Chesnut. Troth's Hams, Beef, Lard, Tongues, Pickled Pork, etc.

A WORD to the wise is sufficient. If you are hungry, and want an excellent dinner for a very moderate price, just step in to Morse's Dining Rooms, Nos. 902 and 904 Arch street.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia.
J. S. LASH & Co.

USE DEXTER'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.
☞ *Grey Hairs Annihilated.*
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McINTIRE & BROTHER,
No. 1035 Chesnut street.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING—
Largest assortment.
Best Styles.
Lowest Prices.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
GENTS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING,
OAK HALL,
SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.
☞ Prices reduced on Summer Goods.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, 510 Minor St.

MARRIED.

DAVIS—WOLF.—On the 13th of May, by Rev. A. Manship, Mr. DANIEL DAVIS to Miss LIZZIE WOLF, both of this city.

TUCKER—LIMING.—June 15, 1867, by the Rev. D. Washburn, assisted by the Rev. W. B. Ervin, Mr. EDWARD J. TUCKER to Miss ANNIE M., daughter of Captain W. Liming, both of this city.

DIED.

ALEXANDER.—On the 18th instant, after a short illness, LEWIS ALEXANDER, in the 56 year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 336 Dugan street, on Thursday morning, the 22d instant, at 10½ o'clock. To proceed to Olive Cemetery.

ASHTON.—On the 19th instant, THOMAS ASHTON, aged 60 years.

"Gone, but not forgotten."

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 5 Lee's place (above Shippen and above Tenth street), to-morrow (Wednesday) at 4 o'clock. Interment at Machpelah Cemetery.

BECK.—On the 18th instant, ANNIE E., wife of T. C. Beck, and daughter of Catherine and the late John McCormick.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, Mrs. Catherine McCormick, on Thursday afternoon, August 22, at 4 o'clock. 1t

BITTING.—On the 19th instant, at 2 o'clock A. M., JORDAN DODGE, infant son of Jared D. and Fanny Bitting, aged 6 years 1 month and 6 days.

Funeral from his father's residence, No. 907 N. Thirteenth street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are affectionately invited.

MOORE.—On the 18th instant, Mrs. MARGARET wife of David Moore, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1934 Amber street, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Cedar Hill.

NORBURY.—On the 18th instant, AMY C. NORBURY, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, Isaac W. Hill, No. 218 Union street, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment at Barren Hill.

PAXSON.—At Brookfield, on the 19th instant, SARAH, widow of the late John Paxson, in the 86th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited, without further notice, to attend her funeral, on Fourth-day, the 21st instant, at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be at Schenck's Station, to meet the cars that leave Kensington at 10½ o'clock.

ROBERTSON.—On the 18th instant, ALBERT ROBERTSON, in the 52d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the Constitutional Union Association, the Shiffler Hose Company, the United States Fire Company, and the Fire Department in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 438 William street, Camden, N. J., on Wednesday, the 21st instant, at 3 o'clock.

SAYLOR.—On the 18th instant, of consumption, AMANDA, wife of B. Frank Saylor, aged 28 years and 23 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, Albert Fitzgerald, No. 850 N. Fifth street, on Wednesday at 2 o'clock P. M.

SCHOFIELD.—Suddenly, on the 18th inst., JAMES SCHOFIELD, in the 42d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Industry Lodge, No. 120, I. O. of O. F.; also the members of Manayunk Lodge, No. 21, I. O. of O. F., and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 4225 Main street, Manayunk, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

SIMPSON.—On the 17th instant, Mr. THOMAS L. SIMPSON.

The relatives and friends of the family, Integrity Lodge, No. 187, A. Y. M., and officers and members of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, A. Y. M.; Hope Lodge, No. 99, I. O. of O. F.; Mount Zion Encampment; Shiffler Hose, and Weccacoe and Southwark Steam Fire Engine Companies, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1235 S. Second street, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

SINGERLY.—This morning, PAMELIA A., wife of William M. Singerly, and daughter of Thomas C. Jones, in the 32d year of her age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given. **

PATENT ALARM MONEY DRAWERS AND several styles of extra quality Money Drawer Locks, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

PORCELAIN HARDWARE, COMPRISING Drawer, Closet, and Lock Knobs, Door Stops, Keyhole Escutcheons, Finger and Number Plates, "Push," "Pull," "Boarding," "Office," etc., Plates. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

FOLDING HAT AND COAT RACKS, FOR travellers' use, can be put into a small paper box; also, several other styles of Portable Hat and Clothes Racks, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE [4 18 5p
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9

FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER, [4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

GERMANTOWN.—SEVERAL DESIRAble Suburban Cottages for sale. Immediat possession. W. H. STOKES, Insurance Office, 8 8 1m* Germantown

JOHNSTON & SELDEN, Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Bankruptcy, No. 434 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [6 10 8m Ex-Gov. W. F. JOHNSTON. GEO. S. SELDEN

FLY NETS. KNEASS & CO., No. 631 MARKET Street, BIG HORSE in the Door. [4 11 tuths3p

FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—PAUL E. GIRARD, FRENCH BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND ENGRAVER, No. 202 S. ELEVENTH Street PHILADELPHIA 22 5p

LATOUR OIL.
500 BASKETS LATOUR OLIVE OIL to arrive per brig Roselyn, and for sale by F. LAVERGNE, Agent, 8 12 1* No. 102 Walnut street.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use; also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.
Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN,
11 7 15p No. 420 PEAR Street, Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED UPON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATE, CLOTHING, ETC., at JONES & CO.'S OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE, Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets, Below Lombard.
N. B.—DIAMONDS WATCHES, JEWELRY GUNS, ETC., FOR SALE AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. 6 25 3m

600 ARCH STREET. 600
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BEST CROQUET GAMES.
PATENT WATER COOLERS.
WIRE DISH COVERS.
4 10 EXCELSIOR REFRIGERATORS.

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS, GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC.
COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC.
Manufactured by
E. WALKER & SONS,
1 27 6m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

KEEP THEM AT HAND!
NEEDLES' COMPOUND
CAMPHOR TROCHES,
Positive Preventive of
CHOLERA,
Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus,
Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist,
12th & Race Sts., Phila.
50 Cts. Per Box, mailed on receipt of price.
PATENTED 11th MONTH, 1866.
7 12 2m8p

REMOVAL.
C. W. A. TRUMPLER
HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE
FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.
TO
No. 926 CHESNUT STREET,
8 12 1frp PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM,
Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street.
JOHN C. ARRISON,
Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in
Every Description of
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Would invite inspection to his FINE STOCK OF GOODS, suitable for the season, selling off at moderate prices.
Especial attention given to the manufacture of FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS.
Warranted to give satisfaction. 28 rp

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.
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Particular attention paid to small orders.
The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given

THIRD EDITION

THE CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Late Indian Battles.

YELLOW FEVER IN BOSTON HARBOR.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

The Late Indian Battle.

ST. LOUIS, August 20.—The battle reported from Omaha, between 200 Pawnee scouts and a large number of Sioux, turns out to have been a fight between fifty Pawnees and one hundred Cheyennes, at Plum creek, at which the Pawnees took fifteen scalps and captured forty head of cattle and two prisoners. Many other Cheyennes are supposed to have been killed and wounded, but carried off by their comrades.

The Pawnees are now south of the Platte river hunting the Cheyennes.

Seven Indians were killed by lightning at the Yankton agency on the 10th.

The Sioux and Crows had a battle near Fort Stevenson, in which the latter were victorious. Several were killed on both sides.

From North Carolina.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 20.—The *Journal* of Saturday says:—"We learn that United States Marshal Goodloe, acting under orders from Washington city, ordered Deputy Marshal Neff, of this place, to execute the process of the Circuit Court of the United States, heretofore stopped by order of the military, with instructions to forward the name of any officer interfering, in order that he may be prosecuted under the criminal laws of the United States. Colonel Frank, the Post-Commander, acting under orders from the District Headquarters, has again interfered to prevent the execution of the process, as being in violation of General Orders No. 10."

Yellow Fever on Shipboard.

BOSTON, August 20.—The brig Ocean Belle, which arrived here to-day from Havana, brings the remains of Captain Thornton, who died on board of yellow fever. Two others of the crew died of yellow fever on the passage, and two cases are now on board. The vessel has been sent to quarantine.

Stocks in New York.

By Telegraph This Afternoon.

Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 3 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—

1881s, 111¼@111¾.
United States 5-20s, 1862, 113⅜@113¾.
United States 5-20s, 1864, 109⅛@109⅜.
United States 5-20s, 1865, 110⅝.
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 108⅛@108¾.
United States 5-20s, 1867, 108⅛@108¼.
United States 10-40s, 102⅛@102¼.
August 7-30s, 107⅜@107⅝.
June and July 7-30s, 107⅛@107¼.
The market is weak.
United States 5-20s of 1862 are quoted in London, by private advices to-day, at 73⅝.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 20.—Cotton quiet. Flour firm; 7500 barrels sold; Western, $7 50@13 25; Southern, $10 50@14; California, $12 50@14 25; other brands unchanged. Wheat firm; 10,000 bushels sold; white Michigan, $2 65; amber Southern, $2 21@2 23. Corn firmer and active; 120,000 bushels sold; mixed Western, $1 12@1 15. Rye advanced 2@3c. Oats heavy and lower; 12,000 bushels sold; State, 89@90c.; Western, 78@81c. Provisions quiet and steady. Whisky quiet.

NEW YORK, August 20.—Stocks dull and heavy. Chicago and Rock Island, 102⅞; Reading, 105; Canton Company, 48¾; Erie, 70⅝; Cleveland and Toledo, 122⅝; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 93; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 105; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 82; New York Central, 103½; Illinois Central, 119⅝; Cumberland preferred, 23; Virginia Sixes, 59; Missouri Sixes, 102¼; Hudson River, 124½; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 113⅞; do. 1864, 109⅝; do. 1865, 110½; new issue, 108¾; Ten-forties, 102⅝; Seven-thirties, first issue, 107⅛; all others, 107¼. Money, 4@6 per cent. Sterling, 9¼; at sight, 9⅞. Gold 141⅝.

THE CODE OF HONOR.

The Old Mania Revived—Coffee and Pistols again in Fashion—Another Duel at Weehawken—A Millionaire's Daughter the Cause—Blood Spilled and "Satisfaction" Afforded.

We undoubtedly live in a day of sensations and mania. First it was prize fighting. Every newsboy or bootblack who considered himself aggrieved by a juvenile rival forthwith challenged him to a meeting in the "magic circle." Clerks, laborers, and artisans sought the same methods of satisfaction in their quarrels or jealousy in love, and the result was a perpetual round of unscientific encounters and a sad discount of personal beauty among those classes.

Finally, however, this sensation grew stale as well as unprofitable, and was abandoned by the unprofessional. Then we were treated to a dreary interregnum of suicides. Laudanum, arsenic, razors, and the rushing waters of the rivers came into full play. There was presented a horrid record of self-murders in great number. There were romantic suicides, and maniacal suicides, the drowning of lovers, the poisoning of the pecuniary unfortunates, and a general cutting of throats seemed imminent. But again this became an old story to the public, and the sacrificial numbers became "small by degrees and beautifully less." Then awoke again the old fighting fever, but this time in higher circles than before, and with more "genteel" and less sanguinary results. Two Williamsburg lovers quarrelled over a fair damsel, and met at Hoboken on Saturday, the 10th inst., to settle the matter over "coffee and pistols." Three shots were exchanged, and the challenging party having been wounded, the affair was declared at an honorable end.

This seems to have given the start to the revival of the old mania for duelling, for last week did not pass without a repetition of the affair with still more distinguished principals. During the week, it appears, two young men, residents of this city, James Wilson, aged twenty-eight, a salesman, residing in West Twenty-eighth street, and Senor Francis di Ballo, a Cuban, possessed, as all Cubans are supposed to be, of a green eye, a large plantation, and fabulous wealth, quarrelled and defied each other to mortal combat. A woman was, of course, at the bottom of the difficulty, a millionaire's daughter, whose name need not transpire. Both parties claimed the "fair fane of the golden locks" and plethoric money-bags, and the lady encouraging both with the coquetry peculiar to beautiful women when they find it easy to get susceptible youth "on a string," nothing was left for the lovers but to play the lion, and decide their claims in a deadly encounter. A cause for this meeting was soon found. A day or two since the rivals met at Delmonico's. One, in passing, sneered at the other, who in turn "crunched" a pet corn on a pedal extremity of the first. A pause and separation ensued, and then came the usual formula of a challenge, the selection of seconds, pistols, coffee, and all the mock heroics of the duello. On Saturday morning, at 5 o'clock, principals, seconds, and a surgeon proceeded to a famous duelling ground near Weehawken, and proceeded to take "satisfaction." Twenty paces were measured off, and the lovers blazed away. Nobody was hurt at the first fire. On the second, however, Wilson lost a piece of his right ear. The seconds then proposed to withdraw, since blood had been spilled and "honor" had been gratified in its flow, but the Cuban, however, maintained that a third fire was necessary to patch up his wounded feelings. This time, however, Senor di Ballo received a bullet wound in the most fleshy part of his body. He was greatly incensed at the indignity thus offered, but was forced to retire without having an opportunity of treating his opponent likewise. So the ludicrous affair terminated, but it is not likely that it will end there.—*N. Y. Evening Telegram*, 19th.

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

The Bench and the Bar.

MEETING OF LAWYERS THIS MORNING.

The Recent Bradley Meeting Disowned.

General Sheridan Removed.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, August 20.—A meeting of about thirty members of the bar of the District of Columbia was held at the Court House this morning.

Hon. F. P. Stanton, on taking the chair, to which he was called, said:—"This assembling was not for the purpose of expressing an opinion as to the recent trial of Surratt, or anything of a political character. It was undoubtedly the duty of the lawyer to protect his client, but he should not go to extreme lengths. When he saw the law was administered, his duty ceased. It seemed strange to him that in a trial where every word was taken down and printed for the use of counsel, and when exceptions to the rulings could so readily be taken, there should have been any interruptions of the harmonious feelings which should always exist between the Bench and the Bar."

A committee was appointed, who reported a series of resolutions quoting the order of Judge Fisher striking the name of Joseph H. Bradley, Sr., from the roll of the Court, and declaring that the meeting of certain gentlemen held on the 12th instant, to take action on the subject, was not a meeting of the Bar, disapproving of the irregular or extraordinary methods of reviewing the orders or judgments of the Court; for, in the words of a distinguished author, "If a judge make an error, it can be corrected in a superior court." To seek to accomplish the object in any other manner is unprofessional. It was a grave error to suppose that the rights of attorneys could be maintained by personal vituperation or physical violence. On the contrary, these rights should be secured according to the rules of decorum, refinement, and professional courtesy.

The resolutions also assert the propriety of the courts punishing for contempt, and endorsing the language of the late Chief Justice Branch on the subject.

After debate, in which Messrs. Riddle, Thompson, Mussey, and others participated, the resolutions were adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

From the Second Military District.

WASHINGTON, August 20.—The following order was received in Washington to-day:—

Headquarters Second Military District, Charleston, S. C., August 17th, 1867.—First. Before a post court, convened at the citadel, Charleston, S. C., July 30th, 1867, pursuant to authority from these headquarters, and of which Brev. Brigadier-General H. S. Clentz is President, was arraigned and tried William T. McKelvy, captain of the steamer Pilot Boy.

Charge—Violation of paragraph 8, General Orders No. 32. Specification—In this, that W. T. McKelvy, Captain of the steamer Pilot Boy, did refuse to grant first-class ticket and passage to Miss Frances Rollen, from Charleston to Beaufort, S. C., on his steamer, because of caste or color. All this at Charleston, S. C., Monday, July 22, 1867.

Plea—Not guilty. Finding—Guilty. Sentence—To pay a fine of $250.

Second. The evidence in this case shows that, on July 22, 1867, the complainant, a respectable female, was, because of her color, refused cabin passage by the accused, who is the captain of the steamer Pilot Boy, a boat plying as a common carrier between ports in this Military District. It was conceded on the trial that a general rule, enforcing this discrimination, had been maintained on board the boat commanded by the accused.

The guilt of the offender, in thus wilfully disregarding the provisions of paragraph 8, General Orders 32, prohibiting such unlawful distinctions, is confessed and proved. So long as the laws imposed civil and political disabilities because of servitude or color, common carriers were permitted to enforce the same discrimination among passengers. Such disabilities and usages have ceased, with slavery, to have any legal sanction. Whatever belongs of common right to citizens necessarily follows the recognition of the blacks as citizens and belongs to them.

The obligation of the common carrier is defined by a jurist of authority as follows:—"If he carry passengers, he must receive all who offer, and treat all alike, unless there be actual and sufficient reason for the distinction, as in the filthy appearance, dangerous condition, or misconduct of a passenger." (Parsons on Mercantile Law, p. 207.) The observance of these rules has been enjoined by orders from these headquarters daily published for the information and guidance of all concerned, and violations of the regulation thus established must be appropriately punished.

The proceedings, finding, and rendering are approved.

By command of Major-General D. E. SICKLES.
Official: J. W. CLOUS,
Captain 38th U. S. Infantry, A. D. C., and A. A. A. G.

Merchants' Union Express Company.

ALBANY, August 20.—A test suit has been instituted in the United States District Court for the Northern District of New York, by Henry E. Phelps, of Michigan, through the Hon. John H. Reynolds, of this city, his counsel, against the Executive Committee of the Merchants' Union Express Company, and the Company itself, to restrain the forfeiture of his stock, and the collection of the last call for 10 per cent., and also to recover the back money paid, and have his name stricken from the subscription list. The motion for injunction, assenting to the prayer of the bill of complaint, has been noticed to be heard before Justice Nessos, at Cooperstown, on the 29th inst.

Fatal Accident.

DOVER, N. H. August 20.—Yesterday morning, a party of eleven persons started in a boat for an island in Bow lake, in Strafford, N. H., to pick berries. The boat capsized, and the following-named persons were drowned:—Mrs. Jeremiah Davis and daughter, two daughters of Mr. John Davy, a daughter of Mr. Alfred Pender, and a daughter of Mr. Thomas Gray. The bodies have been recovered.

NEW YORK, August 20.—About ten o'clock this morning, a man named A. Goodrich, of Brooklyn, jumped from a window of his room in the sixth story of the Frankfort House, and was instantly killed.

THE REMOVAL OF SHERIDAN.

He is Transferred to the Department of the Missouri.

Thomas to Succeed Sheridan, and Hancock to Supplant Thomas.

Sheridan to Report First at Washington.

WASHINGTON, August 20.—The following was issued to-day:—

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, A. G. O.—WASHINGTON, August 19, 1867.—First. The following orders have been received from the President:—

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 17.—Major-General George H. Thomas is hereby assigned to the command of the Fifth Military District, created by the act of Congress passed on the 2d day of March, 1867.

Major-General P. H. Sheridan is hereby assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri.

Major-General W. S. Hancock is hereby assigned to the command of the Department of the Cumberland.

The Secretary of War *ad interim* will give the necessary instructions to carry this order into effect. ANDREW JOHNSON.

Second. In pursuance of the foregoing order of the President of the United States, Major-General G. H. Thomas will, on receipt of the order, turn over his present command to the officer next in rank to himself, and proceed to New Orleans, La., to relieve Major-General P. H. Sheridan of the command of the Fifth Military District.

Third. Major-General P. H. Sheridan, on being relieved from the command of the Fifth Military District, by Major-General G. H. Thomas, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and will relieve Major-General W. S. Hancock in the command of the Department of the Missouri.

Fourth. Major-General W. S. Hancock, on being relieved from the command of the Department of the Missouri by Major-General Sheridan, will proceed to Louisville, Ky., and will assume command of the Department of the Cumberland.

Fifth. Major-General G. H. Thomas will continue to execute all orders he may find in force in the Fifth Military District, at the time of his assuming command of it, unless authorized by the General of the Army to annul or modify them.

Sixth. Major-General Sheridan, before relieving Major-General Hancock, will report in person at these headquarters.

By command of General GRANT.
Official: E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—Prison cases were before the Court to-day.

William Hall was charged with the larceny of brass spigots, valued at $28, belonging to Ebenezer Beach. The spigots were missed from Mr. Beach's house, and were found upon the defendant's person. They were identified as the property of Mr. Beach. Verdict guilty.

Charles Keen was convicted of a charge of the larceny of a push-cart valued at $20. He was arrested at Ridge road and Girard avenue with a push-cart in his possession that he had stolen from a grocer, named Richard Hallowell.

——Burke was acquitted of a charge of malicious mischief in running into and breaking a wagon belonging to K. F. Stone. Mr. Stone stated to the District Attorney that the defendant was a poor man, upon whose labor an aged mother, a wife, and three children were dependent for support; and under these circumstances he would decline to prosecute the charge. The bill was submitted without evidence.

James Kelly was charged with assault and battery upon John Mulholland. The prosecutor testified that he and the defendant, while going to work one morning, agreed to run a foot race, and started by the word; he, under full speed, was just passing the defendant, when the latter maliciously tripped him; he broke his arm by the fall and was otherwise badly injured.

The defense proved that the fall Mulholland had was purely accidental; the defendant unknowingly got in front of him, and the force of the collision knocked him down. Evidence of character was to the effect that the defendant was too good-natured to be guilty of doing so cruel a thing with malice.

Verdict not guilty.

James Carron was charged with the larceny of harness valued at $200, belonging to William W. Libert. Mr. Libert testified that the defendant was in his employ at Germantown. During his absence from home recently the defendant went away, and he missed his harness. He afterwards recovered his property at the Central Station.

Detective Webb testified that when he received information of the larceny he advertised for the return of the goods, and soon afterwards a man brought them to him.

This man, who restored the harness, testified that the defendant sold them to him. Verdict guilty.

Patrick Finnigan was charged with keeping his licensed liquor saloon open on Sunday. Policeman Crayton testified that on Sunday, August 4, he saw the defendant's saloon, "Our House," No. 408 Library street, open, and saw

BROKEN VOWS.

Promises are lightly spoken;
Vows on which we blindly build
(Uttered only to be broken),
Go forever unfulfilled.
Oft betrayed but still believing—
Duped again and yet again—
All our hoping, all our grieving
Warns us, but it warns in vain.

From the cradle to the coral—
From the sunny days of youth—
We are taught the simple moral,
Still we doubt the moral's truth.
When a boy, they found me rather
Loth to do as I was bid.
"I shall buy a birch," said father.
Broken vows! He never did.

Grown extravagant, when youthful,
In my tailor's debt I ran;
He appeared about as truthful
In his talk as any man.
Let me tell you how he sold me:
"Look you, Mr. What's-Your-Name,
I shall summon you," he told me—
But the summons never came.

Through the meadows, daisy-laden,
Once it was my lot to stray,
Talking to a lovely maiden
In a very spooney way;
And I stole a kiss—another—
Then another—then a lot.
"Fie!" she said; "I'll tell my mother."
Idle words; she told her not.

GENERAL GRANT'S POSITION.

His Official Record as Contained in His Despatches to the District Commanders.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, August 17, 1867.—As studious attempts are now being made to place General Grant in a false position before the country because of his temporary acceptance of the office of Secretary of War, and inasmuch as certain journals are demanding official evidence of the statements that General Grant heartily coincides with the policy of Congress, the following facts assume unusual interest.

In addition to these official papers, some of which have been printed heretofore, it will be remembered that just before the adjournment of Congress in July, General Grant was twice examined before the Judiciary Committee, and sufficient of his testimony became public to satisfy the most radical members of the House, including Speaker Colfax, John Covode, Williams, of Pennsylvania, and others, that General Grant's sympathies have been decidedly with the reconstruction policy of Congress, especially since it has had a policy.

Many people forget the highly important fact that General Grant's position, purely a military one, has given him no opportunity for the free expression of his views on political questions. To have made such opportunities would have been an infraction of that very discipline which he is bound by army regulations to inculcate among his subordinates. So far as General Grant has had any occasion to speak or act, the record will show that it is on the right side. When his recent testimony before the Judiciary Committee, in which his views were asked for and expressed, is published, his position will be doubted by none.

On the 6th of May, 1867, General Grant wrote General Schofield as follows regarding his order on registration;—

WASHINGTON, May 6, 1867.—General:—Your letter of the 22d of April, inclosing a copy of regulations for the registration of voters in your command, was received during my absence from the city, and either from my neglect, or that of some one else, I have only just read them. The order is without number and without date, from which I infer you are waiting to hear whether there are any suggestions to offer before publishing it. I hasten, therefore, at this apparently late day, to reply.

The order seems to me to meet every point, and to be good. I asked the Secretary of War to know if he had any suggestions to offer. He said that he had read the order, and found nothing to suggest in relation to it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT, General.

Brevet Major-General J. M. Schofield, Commanding First District.

As conclusive evidence of General Grant's interpretation of the Reconstruction acts of Congress, long before Stanbery pronounced upon them, witness the following correspondence between General Pope and himself, never heretofore printed in full:—

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT.—General:—I have the honor to transmit inclosed a copy of an order which it is my purpose to publish as soon as I have ascertained from Provisional Governor Jenkins whether, at the time he issued his address to the people of this State, he had seen or had knowledge of my Order No. 1. The course of Governor Jenkins is disapproved and deprecated by every man in this State who favors reconstruction. It is doing great injury by keeping the people disturbed and uncertain what to do, and in arresting the general movement which was going on for active participation in re-establishing the State government. In addition to this, I am mainly concerned in the total neglect of his duties and the embarrassment in the execution of the laws and the maintenance of good order, arising from the fact that there is no Lieutenant-Governor, and no one in the State who can act for him.

Already it has been necessary to interfere with the military authority to arrest the execution of a man who was recommended to Executive clemency by both Judge and jury, but who would inevitably have been hanged because the Provisional Governor had absented himself, and was not present to perform his duties.

Provisional Governor Jenkins' course in attempting to make Georgia a party to a suit, without authority of law and without the consent of either Legislature or people, is creating great dissatisfaction, and is embarrassing me very much in the performance of my duty. His address to the people of this State, advising them to take no action under the late acts of Congress, and denouncing those acts in a manner to excite ill-feeling, if not actual disturbance in their execution, is a positive violation of my Order No. 1, and if not promptly noticed will render that order null and of no effect, and at once array the whole army of State officials against the execution of those acts.

The ill effects of permitting the whole power of the provisional State government, through all its civil departments and in all its ramifications, to be used to frustrate the acts of Congress and to keep up the disturbed condition of the public mind, cannot be overstated. No reconstruction is possible, and it will be next to impossible to secure faithful administration of the laws while such influences are allowed to go on unchecked, unless the entire civil government is overthrown and the military substituted. I deem it of the last importance to arrest it now, in the person of Provisional Governor Jenkins. If he is permitted to set authority at defiance, it will be useless to notice such offenses committed by the minor officers.

I shall wait until the receipt of this letter and order is acknowledged, which I request may be done by telegraph, which, if am not restrained, I will then publish and execute the order.

I am, General, very respectfully your obedient servant,
JOHN POPE,
Brevet Major-General Commanding.

Gen. U. S. GRANT, General-in-Chief U. S. Army.

[Endorsement on the foregoing.]

Respectfully forwarded to the Secretary of War for his information. The telegraphic despatch herein enclosed shows that Governor Jenkins, of Georgia, has given such pledges to the commander of the Third District as to induce him to withhold, for the present, his order suspending the Governor.

The conduct of Governor Jenkins demonstrates, however, how possible it is for discontented civil officers of the reconstructed States to defeat the laws of Congress if the power does not exist with the district commanders to suspend their functions for cause in some way. It seems clear to me that no power is given in the bill "for the more efficient government of the Rebel States," to use or not, at the pleasure of district commanders, the provisional machinery set up without the authority of Congress in the States to which the Reconstruction act applies. There being doubt, however, on this point, I would respectfully ask an early opinion on the subject.

If the power of removal does not exist with district commanders, then it will become necessary for them to take refuge under that section of the bill which authorizes military commissions.

U. S. GRANT, General.

Headquarters Armies United States, April 22, 1867.

When General Pope received the Attorney-General's opinion on the Reconstruction Act the following correspondence occurred:—

(Telegram cipher—Received 2 P. M.)

ATLANTA, Ga., June 27, 1867.—General U. S. Grant, Commanding Armies United States:—Day before yesterday I received a copy of the opinion of the Attorney-General on registration, sent me for my information through the Assistant Adjutant-General, by order of the President.

Ten days ago I had made and published instructions to Registers which will have to be dropped if the Attorney-General's opinion is enforced. The opinion sent me by the President's order does not seem to be be an order to me on the subject; but as there may be room for doubt, I ask that I be informed by telegraph whether or not I am ordered by the President to conform my action to the Attorney-General's opinion. I stand ready to obey the President's orders on the subject, but I wrote you fully on the subject yesterday the probable result of enforcing the Attorney-General's opinion in this district, inclosing also copies of my orders and instructions about registration.

Please answer by telegram as soon as possible, as it is manifest that there should be no delay in my being informed of the President's purpose.

JOHN POPE, Major-General Commanding.

GENERAL GRANT'S REPLY.

(By telegraph in cipher.)

WASHINGTON, June 28, 1867.—Major-General J. Pope, Atlanta, Ga.:—Your despatch of yesterday received. Enforce your own construction of the Military Bill until ordered to do otherwise. The opinion of the Attorney-General has not been distributed to District commanders in language or manner entitling it to the force of an order; nor can I suppose that the President intended it to have such force.

U. S. GRANT, General.

When General Ord issued his circular of instructions to his Boards of Registration, paragraph 4 of which declared that the Registrars must admit all who were willing to take the oath, General Grant wrote him as follows:—

WASHINGTON, June 13, 1867.—General: Copy of your final instructions to Boards of Registration, of June 10, 1867, is just received.

I entirely dissent from the views contained in paragraph IV. Your view as to the duty of Registrars to register every man who will take the required oath, though they may know the applicant perjures himself, is sustained by the views of the Attorney-General.

My opinion is, that it is the duty of the Board of Registration to see, so far as it lies in their power, that no unauthorized person is allowed to register. To secure this end, Registrars should be allowed to administer oaths and examine witnesses. The law, however, makes district commanders their own interpreters of their power and duty under it; and, in my opinion, the Attorney-General or myself can no more than give our opinion as to the meaning of the law; neither can enforce their views against the judgment of those made responsible for the faithful execution of the law, the district commanders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

U. S. GRANT, General.

Brevet Major-General E. O. C. Ord, commanding Fourth District.

General Grant has probably had more correspondence with General Sheridan on the subject of the Reconstruction acts than with any other commander. Everywhere the same adherence to the spirit of the acts of Congress is manifested in General Grant's communications. The following are proof of the fact:—

UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT, Received in cipher from New Orleans, La., April 6, 1867—3 P. M.—General: I am in readiness to commence the registration in this city. Will in a few days commence throughout the whole State of Louisiana. A reply to my telegram asking an authoritative decision on what classes are disenfranchised is very important.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General.

General U. S. Grant, commanding Armies United States.

REPLY.

WASHINGTON, April 7, 1867, Major-General P. H. Sheridan, New Orleans, La.:—Your question as to who is ineligible for registration was submitted to the Attorney-General. No answer has been received. *Go on giving your own interpretation to the law until answer is given.*

U. S. GRANT, General.

(From New Orleans, La., June 4, 1867—12:30 P. M.)

UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT, General:—I found it necessary yesterday to remove Governor Wells. He has embarrassed me very much since I came in command, by his subterfuges and political machinery. This opinion of the Attorney-General has not been distributed to District Commanders in language or manner entitling it to the force of an order; nor can I suppose that the President intended it to have such force.

U. S. GRANT, General.

With the exception of half a dozen minor and unimportant communications, these are all the official utterances of General Grant which there is yet authority to make public. But I have the most trustworthy assurance that what has followed has been of a character showing still more conclusively that General Grant is heartily in sympathy with the spirit of the Congressional reconstruction policy, and that he has sought to carry it out in the manner which its language and spirit plainly indicate. —*N. Y. Times.*

Discipline in the French Army.

A writer in *The Month* says that non-commissioned officers in the French army are not often reduced to the ranks, though the colonel of the regiment has power to do so. They are generally punished by confinement to barracks or arrest in their own quarters, or, if on active service, in the tents which serve as the *salle de police*. For offenses against honesty or for insubordination, they are always tried by a court-martial. But crime is rare among them. Sometimes, many of them being young men, they indulge somewhat too freely in wine; but if not on duty, and if the offense is not repeated, they are let off with a scolding or a few days' arrest. The commissioned officers in like manner are punished by from three to thirty days' arrest in their own quarters for any omission in matters of duty, or on account of any folly for which their youth may plead with the colonel not to be too hard upon them.

Sometimes an officer who has misbehaved is exchanged into another regiment, and, occasionally, but rarely, is placed on the *non-activité* list, which is equivalent to temporary half-pay. The latter punishment is resorted to sometimes when officers have run very deeply into debt, and it is thought better that they should retire for a time from their regiments, until they can make some arrangement with their creditors. It is true that the latter cannot arrest them; but still indebtedness in the French army is considered a disgrace, and unworthy of those who wear the uniform. With them officers have no excuse for being behind the world. The State takes care that they shall have no excuse for extravagance, whereas in our army we are obliged, in the junior ranks, to expect more than we actually receive.

The trades, tradesmen, workmen, and artificers of a French regiment are of themselves something to see and to study. The baking of the bread, the killing of the meat, the repairing of the barrack-buildings, the making of the boots and clothes—all things, in short, that can possibly be required in the regiment, are done by the men themselves, and they thus earn considerable additions to their pay. Every soldier, once he has learned his drill, is expected to work at something or other, and those that can do nothing better dig and delve and plant and cultivate the gardens which supply vegetables for the different regimental messes. Nothing seems to be made outside the corps, as those who have of late years taken notice of the French soldiers' dress can vouch for. The small, compact shacko; the absence of all belts across the chest; the having black instead of white belts; the loose knickerbockers, with light leather leggings and stout boots, leave nothing to be wished for in the way of a neat, useful, and, at the same time, handsome uniform. The changes which the present Emperor has introduced in the dress of the army have been very great, and are exceedingly popular in the service. It is the same with the officers. Without being at all expensive, their uniform is soldier-like, useful, and the rank of any of the wearers may be ascertained at a glance.

METEORITES.—M. Daubrée, who has been investigating the specimens of meteorites in the Paris collection, divides all meteorites into two primary groups—Siderites and Asiderites—the former being characterized by the presence of metallic iron and the latter by its absence. The Asiderites contain one group only, which is termed Asideres. The Siderites are divided into two sections: in the first the specimens do not enclose stony particles, and in this we find the group of Holosiders; in the second both iron and stony matter are present. This, then, includes two groups—Sysisderes, in which the iron is seen as a continuous mass, and Soporadosideres, in which the iron is present in the form of scattered grains.

Regarding Perquisites.

Perquisites! Ah! then we come to a point on which I think there should be some better understanding between "up-stairs and down." When I was a student at the Royal Academy, with a moderate allowance from the parental purse, I used to spend my Easter week at a friend's house in the country, where an establishment was kept on rather a large scale. My railway journey there and back, cab fares, and other little incidental expenses cost me on those occasions perhaps somewhat more than I was justified in spending on such an excursion. But on leaving the house a tax awaited me which I really could not afford to pay, and yet from which no young gentleman with any sense of dignity could escape. My friend had a solemn butler—but of livery of course—with a bald head, and an air of such tremendous importance that one instinctively felt (at least I did) how delicate a task it was to offer him any gratuity at all, and how utterly impossible it would have been to offer him anything less than gold without positively insulting him. The same argument applied with equal reason to the housekeeper, a demure-looking personage, who had breakfast served in her own room, and whom the other servants addressed as "mum." Then there was my friend's valet, who condescended to bring me my shaving-water in the morning, and laid out my dress-coat before dinner. There was another gentleman in livery who, during the repast, came frequently to me with offers of a "little sherry, little 'ock, sir," and so forth. Finally, there were the groom who brought round our horses to the door, the gardener, who had always some trifle to offer in the shape of fruit or vegetables as I was leaving (no doubt they thought, or pretended to think, that I had a house and cuisine of my own in town, whereas I lived in Bloomsbury lodgings, and my usual dinner consisted of a couple of chops), and the lodgekeeper, who touched his hat whenever I entered or left the grounds. All these functionaries had in turn to be feed, and by the time their gifts had been duly dispensed I was generally minus the best half of my last £5 note. Now, it seems to me that this system of servant-tipping requires revision. It falls rather hard on our young friends and poor relations, guests whose purses are slender—whose wallets are not amply stored.—*London Society.*

The Reclamation of Vagabond Boys in London.

The London *Telegraph* says:—"With the purpose of establishing a most useful but not overprosperous charity on a permanent footing of success, the friends of the institution in Mansell street, Whitechapel, have just met, by invitation of the committee, to consider the best means of attaining the objects in view. The Refuge for Homeless and Destitute Boys takes up the work of the ragged schools, and is certified under the excellent act of 1855, which empowers a magistrate to send useful misdemeanants to be instructed in various branches of industry, with authority for their detention. The Refuge now under notice was opened in High street, Whitechapel, in 1854, and has since been removed to a larger building in Mansell street. The difficult task of reclamation has been pursued with varying results; and the lessons which the managers have learned from the experience of thirteen years are not the less valuable, perhaps, because they have sprung from failures.

"The very first scheme of teaching these half-clad little outcasts how to make and mend clothes, boots, and shoes, broke down hopelessly, and other trades have been resorted to with some encouraging effect. The manufacture of brushes and of paper bags is in active operation. Some of the very smallest of the lads labor with a will that shows itself in the firmness and speed of their work; and the signs of a natural industry cannot but be gratifying to those benevolent persons who have helped to snatch the forlorn little ones from a life of idleness and vice. No doubt, if the industry were so remunerative as to make the institution self-supporting, a great principle would be vindicated, apart from the mere kindliness of the design. But the simple want of present commercial success does not at all prove that the employment of these boys should cease. On the contrary, it is most desirable to help the good work on, and to give it such impetus as may eventually enable it to run alone.

"There are now one hundred and one boys under charge of the establishment; the number who have participated in its benefits since the foundation is four thousand. Of these it is too certain that many have returned to their old ways of life; but others have done well, and not a few have emigrated to the colonies."

The Russian Gold Mines.

The London *Journal of Mining* says:—"The quantity of gold produced in 1864 by private industry, as well in the Ural Mountains as in Eastern Siberia, amounted to nineteen tons, showing a slight falling off as compared with the year 1863. The year 1865 was one of the most favorable character for the production of Russian gold, the results obtained having everywhere surpassed those of preceding years. As regards Eastern Siberia, the production of 1865 exceeded that of 1864 by 2743 tons, and that of 1863 by 1086 tons. This augmentation, which would have been greater if drought had not often interrupted the works, was the result of works in new bearings. In Western Siberia 1865 yielded 0·272 ton more gold than was obtained in 1864, and almost twice as much as was produced in 1863. In the Ural district the production has scarcely changed of late years. From an absence of statistical documents as to the production of the State in the Ural district and in Eastern Siberia, we can only, in order to form an idea of the importance of its bearings, adopt as a minimum the average production of former years—that is, about 1670 tons for the Ural group, and 2293 tons for Eastern Siberia. The total production of gold in Russia was estimated at nearly twenty-three tons in 1864, and a little more than twenty-six tons in 1865."

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A large assortment of HOSIERY of English and German manufacture, in socks, three-quarter socks and long hose.

GLOVES.

In White, Buff, and Mode Color. For sale at
HOFMANN'S Hosiery Store,
3 5 tuths] NO. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 27]rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
1 11] No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

GAS FIXTURES.

CALL AND BUY YOUR GAS FIXTURES from the manufacturers.
VANKIRK & MARSHALL,
No. 912 ARCH Street.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street, manufacture and keep all styles of Gas Fixtures and Chandeliers; also refinish old fixtures.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL HAVE A COMplete stock of Chandeliers, Brackets, Portable Stands, and Bronzes, at No. 912 ARCH Street.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street, give especial attention to fitting up Churches, Public Halls, and Dwellings. PIPE RUN AT THE LOWEST RATES.

GOLD, GILT, AND ELECTRO SILVER-plated Gas Fixtures, at VANKIRK & MARSHALL'S, No. 912 ARCH Street.
All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. None but first-class workmen employed. 8 12d2w mw fsu

FURNITURE, ETC.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

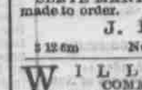
I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book cases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc, etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
8 1] N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 8 15]

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,
NO. 1321 MARKET STREET,
Offer for sale a large stock of
Hardware and Cutlery,
TOGETHER WITH
1000 KEGS NAILS
AT REDUCED PRICES. [27thstu



CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.
I. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 125 South TENTH Street,
11 Three doors above Walnut.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
C. L. MAISER.
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
NO. 434 RACE STREET.
6 8] A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low.
C. HASSENFORDER,
6 8 No. 422 VINE Street.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.
OFFER IN
HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,
ADAPTED TO THE SEASON.
GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.
Summer Gauze Blankets,
Fruit Cloths and Doyllies,
Bath and other Towels,
Furniture Chintzes and Dimities,
Pillow and Sheeting Linens,
Floor and Stair Linens,
Honeycomb, Allendale,
AND OTHER LIGHT SPREADS, AT
REDUCED PRICES.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED
To No. 134 DOCK Street,
1 1] PHILADELPHIA.

SLATE MANTELS.
SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty, trength, and Cheapness.
SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work General made to order.
J. B. KIMES & CO.,
3 12 6m Nos 2128 and 2130 CHESNUT Street

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY, Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.
Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 8 16]

MOURNING MILLINERY.
ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MOURNING BONNETS,
AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET,
8 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,
NO. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
ETC. ETC
ICE PITCHERS in great variety.
A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 11 4p

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY,
NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable
FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16]

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FINE WATCHES,
FRENCH CLOCKS,
GOLD JEWELRY, AND
5 26] SOLID SILVER-WARE.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street
Manufacturer and Dealer in
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
8 1] SOLID SILVER-WARE.

AMERICAN WATCHES,—THE BEST IN THE WORLD,
Sold at factory prices by
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
WATCH CASE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
8 3] Manufactory, No. 22 South FIFTH Street.
The attention of dealers is called to our large stock,

GROCERIES, ETC.

NEW NO. 1 MACKEREL,
IN KITTS,
JUST RECEIVED.
ALLERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7]rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

JAPANESE POWCHONG TEA,
THE FINEST QUALITY IMPORTED.
Emperor and other fine chops OOLONGS.
New crop YOUNG HYSON and GUNPOWDER and genuine CHULAN TEA.
For sale by the package or retail, at
JAMES B. WEBB'S,
8 14] Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

INTERNAL REVENUE
REVENUE STAMPS
FOR SALE AT THE
PRINCIPAL AGENCY,
NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHIL
A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED.
Orders for Stamped Checks received, and delivered with despatch
Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.
7 29 1m JACOB E. RIDGWAY.

HOOP SKIRTS.
628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
HOPKINS' "OWN MAKE."
PRICES REDUCED!!!
It affords us much pleasure to announce to our numerous patrons and the public, that in consequence of a slight decline in Hoop Skirt material together with our increased facilities for manufacturing, and a strict adherence to BUYING and SELLING for CASH, we are enabled to offer all our JUSTLY CELEBRATED HOOP SKIRTS at REDUCED PRICES. And our Skirts will always, as heretofore, be found in every respect more desirable, and really cheaper than any single or double spring Hoop Skirt in the market, while our assortment is unequalled.
Also, constantly receiving from New York and the Eastern States full lines of low priced skirts, at very low prices; among which is a lot of Plain Skirts at the following rates:—15 springs, 55c.; 20 springs, 65c.; 25 springs, 75c.; 30 springs, 85c.; 35 springs, 95c.; and 40 springs, $1·00.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. Wholesale and retail, at the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Emporium, No. 628 ARCH Street, below Seventh.
6 10 3m rp WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1236 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 22

CHARLES RUMPP,
PORTE-MONNAIE, POCKET-BOOK, AND SATCHEL MANUFACTURER,
NO. 47 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Below Arch, Philadelphia.

Porte-Monnaies,	Pocket-Books,
Portfolios,	Satchels,
Dressing Cases,	Work Boxes,
Cigar Cases,	Bankers' Cases,
Cabas,	Purses,
Money Belts,	Etuies, etc.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [7 29tf

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,200·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loan (exempt)	138,562·50
64,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	54,720·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	64,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	56,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	40·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,900·00
7,130	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,085,000	par. Market value. Cost, $1,080,552·05.	$1,070,280·75
	Real Estate	86,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,687·20
	Balance due at agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	88,923·90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173. Estimated value	2,950·00
	Cash in Bank	$11,102·26
	Cash in Drawer	447·14
		11,549·00
		$1,407,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph B. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardon.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 9]

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867, $2,553,146·13.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,713·98
Premiums	1,206,432·15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,421·18	INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms
DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
George W. Richards	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [31 1123]

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.
OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,267·31
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.
DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BURNELL, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25]

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10 or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.
DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. COFFIN,	
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	ROWLAND PARRY,
President.	Actuary.
WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.	
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D.,	J. B. TOWNSEND,
Medical Examiner.	Legal Adviser.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on public or private buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Deverenx,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,

INTERESTING FOREIGN ITEMS.

A LION-TAMER IN PERIL.—Batty, the lion-tamer, had a narrow escape in July, at the theatre of the Porte St. Martin, in Paris, where he appears with his animals in the representation of the *Biche au Bois*. One of the lionesses had produced four young ones during the day, and the lions in the same cage devoured three of them; the mother hid the fourth behind her. The animal was dull and melancholy all day, but it went through its performance as usual in the evening. As Batty was leaving the cage he perceived the young lion, and fearing that it might meet the fate of the others, he stooped to take it away. At that moment the lioness sprang on him, bit him severely in the right thigh, and with a blow of her paw tore a piece of flesh from his back, but with these injuries he succeeded in escaping from the cage. The incident caused an immense sensation among the audience; many women fainted, and a great number of those present left the theatre, the curtain having dropped. Batty subsequently presented himself at the footlights, and was much applauded. His injuries are not likely to prove dangerous. In consequence of this incident the Prefect of Police has issued an order that no person shall henceforward enter the cages in which the animals are confined.

WINE.—A controversy on the comparative cheapness and merits of Spanish and Greek wines, between Senhor Jose Piodela on the part of Spain, and Mr. G. Denman on the part of Greece, has elicited the fact that one small district of Spain, in the vicinity of Cadiz, produces every year more wine than the whole of Greece. There come from it annually from 50,000 to 60,000 butts of sherry, of which about 20,000 are shipped pure, the rest being mixed in various proportions with sweetened and colored wine, and wine brandy. Senhor Piodela says that the taste for dry (unsweetened) wine is daily increasing in England, and as sherry, when pure, is a dry wine, there can be no doubt that the demand for it in that state will be met by an adequate supply. Hitherto it has been sweetened and brandied because the public taste was in favor of sweet and brandied wine. The lowest price at which pure natural sherry can be remuneratively sold is from 14s. to 15s. a dozen.

QUAKER MISSIONARIES.—The Quaker missionaries who lately left England for Madagascar, arrived at Antannarivo, the capital of the country, on the 3d of June last. They visited Mauritius on their way, which island they state contains a population of 340,000, 250,000 of whom are East Indians, and are either Hindoos or Mohammedans. Ignorance, superstition, and immorality abound, say the missionaries, among these people. The missionaries left Port Louis, in Mauritius, for Tamatave, in Madagascar, a distance of four hundred and fifty miles, in a French bullock ship. They were invited by the native Governor of Tamatave to meet him, and they describe him as a man of ability and of dignified and pleasing manners.

SCHOOL AGE.—In the schools of Great Britain, 608 of every 10,000 of the scholars on the school registers in the year 1856 were under four years of age; and 653 in the year 1866. In 1856, 1648 of every 10,000 were between four and six years of age; and 1794 in 1866. The proportion of scholars not more than six years old increased, therefore, considerably, being 2256 of every 10,000 in 1856, but 2447 in 1866. Not so with the scholars between six and ten years of age; there were 4784 of these in every 10,000 scholars in 1856, but only 4715 in 1866. The proportion of scholars above ten years of age decreased still more; there were 2960 of them in every 10,000 scholars in 1856, but only 2838 in 1866.

THE TURKISH BATH.—The following report, says the London *Medical Press and Circular*, from the medical officer was read at the last meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Fermoy Union:—"The Turkish bath, after a trial of four years in the Fermoy workhouse, has been found a useful remedial agent against a large class of cases—for example, in congestive and inflammatory states of the internal organs and viscera, the lungs, liver, and kidneys in particular, renal dropsy, Bright's disease, etc. In virtue of its eliminating process it has been successfully employed in the treatment of rheumatism, sciatica, and gout."

A MUNIFICENT CHURCHMAN.—The London *Globe* says:—A gentleman, who has requested permission to preserve his incognito, and whose name, indeed, has not been made known even to the authorities, has contributed five thousand pounds sterling to the Bishop of London's fund for the purpose of promoting the erection of a new church in Kensal Green, the district around which is rapidly increasing in population. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have determined on liberally meeting this gift, and the arrangement for the new church and district will be completed without delay."

"COMPLET."—When a Paris omnibus is full, the word "complet" is placed on the rear of the stage. An American in Paris was anxious to see all the sights, and concluded that he could in part accomplish his purpose by going about in the different omnibuses. He saw many interesting spots, but states that he was never able to get to "Complet." "That place must possess superior attractions, though not spoken of in the guide-book, for every omnibus going there was always full."

SATAN UP A TREE.—A horse dealer named Gilderoy, in a mad freak, began throwing his money up a tree, the other day, at a place called Beam Bridge, near Nantwich, England, under the impression that the devil was there and wanted to have him. The news that the devil was "up a tree" soon collected a crowd to the spot, including the police, and the poor fellow was captured. On his person was found a check for £220, and around the tree was picked up £2 10s. in silver, and three watches.

EATEN BY ANTS.—An Australian paper says that the neighborhood of Havelock was recently visited, after a heavy rain, by clouds of flying ants, which were devoured in great numbers by the fowls, but the insects, not killed by the swallowing, ate their way through the birds' crops, and caused their death. This was not credited at first, but *post-mortem* examinations have shown the insects alive in the ruptured crops, or crawling out of the dead birds' throats.

A HORSE PARAGRAPH.—At the late horse show in London, the Agricultural Hall medal for extraordinary merit was awarded to the white Arabian mare Carlotta, on account of her great beauty and high caste. The father of the mare is of the tribe of Silklawi, and now in the possession of the King of Prussia, and the mother of the tribe of Miwa, now in the stables of the King of Wurtemburg. Carlotta is the property of a lady in Manchester.

SACRED RELICS.—The sacred relics preserved in the cathedral of Aix-la-Chapelle are exhibited to the public once in seven years, to the great emolument of the innkeepers. In the present year the concourse of pilgrims is so great that the number has been estimated at 100,000 for a single day. More than 60,000 were counted to have passed the gates, and the number that arrived by railway was about 40,000 more.

A BOW STREET "RUNNER."—The last of the celebrated Bow street runners, Mr. Lee, aged seventy-six, well known from the fact of having captured Corder, for the murder of Maria Martin, in the "Red Barn," died last month. Three years ago, when a theatrical benefit was given for him, he took the "original part" of the runner, and again made a capture of the murderer.

POTATO FIELDS IN EUROPE.—The extent of land under potato cultivation in France is 2,040,364 acres; in Austria it is 1,308,148 acres; in Ireland, 1,050,419 acres; in Bavaria, 649,735 acres; in Great Britain, 498,843 acres; in Belgium, 369,850 acres; in Sweden, 334,000 acres; in Holland, 265,987 acres; in Wurtemberg, 167,948 acres; and in Denmark proper, 69,176 acres.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO IN AUSTRIA.—The consumption of home-made cigars in Austria amounted in 1866 to very nearly 1000 millions, while of imported cigars less than 9,000,000 were consumed. The consumption of snuff was 40,000 pounds, and of tobacco 63,000 cwt., the receipts of the Government for all this amounting to 52,000,000 florins.

A BIBLE FOR THE SULTAN.—Before the Sultan left England he was presented by the British and Foreign Bible Society with a very handsomely bound Bible in the Turkish language, and he received the gift very graciously. A Bible was also to be presented to the Egyptian Viceroy, but it was not ready in time, and will be sent out to Egypt.

INDIA.—The population of the French possessions in India, comprising Pondicherry, Chandernagor, Karikal, Mahé, Yanaon and their districts, is, according to the last census, two hundred and twenty-nine thousand souls. The superficial extent is forty-nine thousand hectares—one hundred and twenty-two thousand five hundred acres.

GOOD TIMES.—The Austrian journals have been for some time past insisting on the necessity of reducing the number of religious holidays. One of them states that, during the month of June last, the population of Pusterthal, in the Tyrol, had fifteen days' cessation from work.

THE TELEGRAPH.—It is officially announced that the Prussian Government intends to extend the telegraphic system to every town with a population of one thousand five hundred. The extension will first commence in the "province" of Saxony.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING.

THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
(Late Fahy & Bro.)

No. 31 North THIRD Street
Above Market.

OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop City and country trade solicited. All orders by Post promptly attended to. 4 19 fmw

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LECTURES.—A NEW COURSE OF LECtures is being delivered at the NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, embracing the subjects:—"How to Live and what to Live for.—Youth, Maturity, and Old Age.—Manhood generally Reviewed.—The Causes of Indigestion, Flatulence, and Nervous Diseases accounted for.—Marriage philosophically considered," etc.

Pocket volumes containing these lectures will be forwarded to parties, unable to attend, on receipt of four stamps, by addressing—"SECRETARY, NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY AND SCIENCE, No. 618 BROADWAY, NEW YORK." 5 24fmw 3m*

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,

AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER

For Wheat, Corn, Oats Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.

Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers,

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,
1 28mwf No. 724 MARKET Street.

WANTS.

BOOK AGENTS IN LUCK AT LAST.

The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secresy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's

"HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE."

For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."

Agents are clearing from $200 to $300 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address

P. GARRETT & CO.,
NO. 702 CHESNUT STREET,
7 21f PHILADELPHIA.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street,

CENTRAL DEPOT,

No. 103 South FIFTH Street,

(One Door below Chesnut).

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Revenue Stamps of all descriptions constantly on hand, and in any amount.

Our stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and *all orders filled and forwarded on the day of receipt.* United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully and gratuitously given.

The commission is payable in stamps.

The following rates are allowed:—

On $25.....TWO PER CENT.
On $100.....THREE PER CENT.
On $300 and upwards.....FOUR PER CENT.

All orders, etc., should be sent to

STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
ORDERS RECEIVED FOR STAMPED CHECKS.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING.

ALBEDYLL. MARX & CO.

NO. 133 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET

AND

NO. 110 RACE STREET. 3 10mwf

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad, for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11:35 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Jarrett's for Road.

At 10:15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1:30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 2:45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 4 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5:20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

At 6:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem, at 9:15 A. M., 2:05 and 8:40 P. M.

7:05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11:20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2:05 P. M.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1:30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6:15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8:40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 5:10 P. M., and 7:40 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:20 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11:50 A. M. and 3:05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS,

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:45 P. M.

Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7:20 A. M.

Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the depot.

White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold, and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office,

1 1f No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, June 24, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 7:00 P. M., and 10:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6:20 A. M., 7:15 A. M., 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:00 and 6:50 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7:30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.

Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take train leaving West Chester at 7:15 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

Leave Philadelphia for Media at 5:30 P. M.

Leave Media for Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.

Stopping at all stations.

The Market Street cars will be in waiting, as usual, at Thirty-first and Market streets, on the arrival of each train, to convey passengers into the city; and for lines leaving the Depot take the cars on Market street, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes previous to departure.

The Chesnut and Walnut Street cars connect with all of the above trains, carrying passengers down Chesnut street, past the principal hotels and the Camden and Amboy RR. office, at Walnut street wharf, passing out Walnut street to the depot.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia at 8:00 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7:45 A. M. and 5 P. M.

The cars on Market street will connect with all Sunday trains, both ways, as usual, leaving Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the train leaves Depot, and will leave Depot on arrival of each train, to carry passengers into the city.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7:30 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
4 30 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia		7:00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport		4:30 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie		4:05 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia		12:00 noon.
" " leaves Williamsport		8:45 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie		10:50 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia		8:00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport		6:45 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven		8:10 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Erie		10:25 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport		10:10 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia		7:40 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie		5:00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport		4:25 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia		1:00 P. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven		7:15 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport		8:35 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia		5:40 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12:00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6:40 A. M. and Oil City at 9:50 A. M.

Leaving Philadelphia at 7:30 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4:55 P. M.

All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1f General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Summer Arrangements. On and after SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, Trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets (West Philadelphia), at 7:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

Leave Rising Sun at 5:15 and Oxford at 6:06 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3:25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving the Rising Sun at 11:15 A. M., Oxford at 12:00 M., and Kennett at 1:00 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a Train for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 2:30 P. M., running through to Oxford.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M. connects at Oxford with a daily line of Stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with the Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Md.

Passengers allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.
5 11f

ANNAMESSIC SHORT LINE

AND

United States Mail Route to the South and Southwest.

On and after JULY 8, trains will leave Depot Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, at 11 P. M., connecting closely with Express trains for the principal cities South, including Wilmington, N. C., Goldsboro Newbern, Charleston, Savannah, Raleigh, Charlotte, Columbia, Macon, Augusta, Montgomery, Mobile New Orleans, and intermediate points.

For tickets and information inquire at Offices, Nos 41 and 828 CHESNUT Street, or at Depot, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. 7 1 1m

H. V. TOMPKINS, General Agent, Norfolk, Va.
C. L. TROWBRIDGE, General Passenger Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing SUNDAY, June 23, 1867, the SUNDAY MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAIN will leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at 7 A. M. Returning leave Cape Island at 5 P. M., stopping at principal stations only.

Fare, $3:00. Excursion Tickets, $4:00. Good this day and train only.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
6 20 19 Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT JUNE 3, 1867.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12:10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	1:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	6:40 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	7:20 P. M.
Erie Mail	7:20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	9:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11:15 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 187 DOCK Street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1:15 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:10 A. M.
Erie Mail	7:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8:20 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	8:20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:40 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	1:10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	4:10 P. M.
Day Express	6:20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	7:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

1867.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE.
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom	$2:25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail	3:00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express	3:00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant	2:25
	1:25

At 8 A. M., 2, 5 and 6 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown.

At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M., for Trenton.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5 and 10 A. M. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Fish House.

The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines. Fare, $3.

At 8, 10:15 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.

At 8 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 12 P. M.—for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 8 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Scenecks.

At 10:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., for Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwells, Torresdale, Bonnesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

From Kensington Depot.

At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc. etc.

At 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—

At 1:20 A. M., and 1:30 and 6:30 P. M. Washington and New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare, $3 25.

The 1:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

July 15, 1867. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY BY RAILROAD, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing SATURDAY, July 13, 1867.

9:00 A. M. Morning Mail. Due 12:25 P. M.
3:00 P. M. Cape May, Passenger. Due 7:18 P. M.
4:00 P. M. Express. Due 7:30 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.

6:30 A. M. Morning Mail. Due 10:07 A. M.
9:00 A. M. Fast Express. Due 12:07 P. M.
5:00 P. M. Cape May Express. Due 8:25 P. M.

The SUNDAY MAIL and PASSENGER TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M., returning leaves Cape Island at 5:00 P. M.

Commutation tickets, good for ONE, THREE, or TWELVE months, can be procured at the Office of the Company, Camden, N. J.

Through tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel). Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residences.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES,

from foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry),

Commencing SATURDAY, July 13, 1867.

8:00 A. M. Morning Mail. For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations.
9:00 A. M. Cape May Morning Mail.
3:00 P. M. Cape May Accommodation.
3:30 P. M. Bridgeton and Salem Passenger.
4:00 P. M. Cape May Express.
6:00 P. M. Woodbury Accommodation.

Cape May Freight leaves Camden at 9:30 A. M.

West Jersey Freight Train leaves Camden at 12 M. (noon).

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7:00 A. M. until 5:00 P. M. Freight received before 9:00 A. M. will go forward the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue
7 2 1f WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after Wednesday, May 1, 1867,

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 3½, 5½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6:10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 Down Train and 3¾ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9:15 A. M. 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8:15 A. M. 1, 6, 9:15 P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M. 2, 4¾, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:40, and 11:40 A. M. 1:40 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7:30 A. M. 12:40, 5:40, and 9:22 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7:15, 9, and 11:05 A. M. 1:15, 3, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5:40, 7, 7:30, 9, and 11 A. M. 1:15, 3, 4:15, 6:15, and 8:15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2:30 and 7:15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5:30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7:15, 9, and 11:05 A. M. 1:15, 3, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 8:05, 9:15, and 11:15 P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6:10, 7:15, 8:20, 9:15, and 11:15 A. M. 2, 3:15, 5, 6:15, 9, and 10:15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M. 2:15 and 7:15 P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7:15 A. M. 6 and 9:15 P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
3 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE! CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD. THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Five Trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday.

On and after SATURDAY, June 29, 1867, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry, as follows:—

Special Excursion	6:00 A. M.
Mail	7:30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9:15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2:00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4:15 P. M.

RETURNING—LEAVES ATLANTIC.

Special Excursion	5:15 P. M.
Mail	4:40 P. M.
Freight	11:40 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7:00 A. M.
Accommodation	8:45 A. M.

Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate Stations leaves Vine street.....5:30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson.....8:25 A. M.

HADDONFIELD ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

Leave Vine street at.....10:15 A. M., 2:00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield at.....1:00 P. M., 3:15 P. M.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN TO ATLANTIC CITY.

Leaves Vine street at 7:30 A. M., and Atlantic at 4:40 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic $2. Round Trip Tickets, *good only for the day and train on which they are issued*, $3.

Tickets for sale at the Office of the Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street and at No. 828 CHESNUT Street, Continental Hotel.

The Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City

6 24 1f D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, May 6, 1867,

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION,

At 7:30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Pottstown at 6:20 A. M., stopping at intermediate Stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 8:45 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:45 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1:00 P. M. Afternoon train leaves Harrisburg at 2:00 P. M., Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7:00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Reading at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:22 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points

THE SHERIDAN FAMILY.

A Visit to the Home of General Sheridan's Family—Description of the Homestead and its Inhabitants, Etc.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* has been visiting the home of General Sheridan's family, at Somerville, Perry county, Ohio. The homestead is situated half a mile from Somerset, on the new Lexington road, and contains about twenty acres. The dwelling house, a story and a half building, wooden structure, and Gothic style of finish, is situated on the edge of the woods, and is almost surrounded by noble forest trees. Evergreens are also planted around it, and the place has an inviting and enjoyable appearance. The house is neatly furnished, and with taste, and altogether it looks very much like what it is—a pleasant, unpretentious home. Here is an account of the family:—

The family now consists of the father and mother, P. H. Sheridan, John L. Sheridan, Michael V. Sheridan, and the daughter and sister Mary, who, about two years since, was married to Captain John Wilson, who is a native of Perry county, but served through the war in a Michigan regiment. Mary is the only daughter, and since her marriage she and her husband live in the house with her parents. John Sheridan, father of the General, is apparently about sixty-five years of age, of sanguine temperament, a rugged, muscular, honest-looking Hibernian, and not afraid of work. He can be seen almost any time cultivating or improving the little farm of twenty acres that is now his care and pride.

John L. is a lawyer by profession, and has recently removed to Columbus, Ohio. Michael V. has a commission in the army, and is on duty at New Orleans. He was present at the Mechanics' Institute, in New Orleans, at the time the members of the Convention were attacked and murdered. His shoulder-straps were all that saved him. The villains, it seems, had a wholesome dread of a United States uniform. Mary Sheridan, now Mrs. Wilson, is as lively and talkative as her brother Phil is reticent and sedate. She has a pleasant greeting and a bright smile for every one, looks always on the bright side of life, carries sunshine with her wherever she goes, and in her merry, ringing laugh there is genuine music.

She is fluent of speech, and in her conversation there is a mingled humor and pathos that pleases and charms. She was educated at St. Mary's Academy, and for several years was employed as a teacher in the public schools of Somerset. She is proud of Phil, as she has a right to be. Patrick Sheridan, the eldest of the children, greatly beloved by the family and respected by all, died when he was about twenty-one years of age. He had been brought up to the dry goods business, and a short time previous to his death had secured an interest in a firm doing business in Somerset. Mrs. Sheridan, the mother of our hero, is rather a small woman, of dark hair and black eyes, and of a highly sensitive, nervous organization. Some persons would call her superstitious, but others would say that she was a woman who believed in the living presence of the Divine Creator, and our close relationship, in some mysterious way, to the world beyond the veil.

The objection that she had to Phil going to West Point was the probable necessity of his shedding human blood. West of the Rocky Mountains he got into a skirmish with the Indians, and he wrote home to his mother that he had actually killed a redskin in battle. This disturbed her greatly, and it was a long while before she could become reconciled. Mrs. Sheridan is a great believer in the power of prayer, and she thinks that her prayers saved Phil from many a Rebel bullet. No one who knows her will doubt that she prayed hard throughout our great civil war, not so much for the great military chieftain, perhaps, as for the safety of her darling Phil, for men always remain boys to loving mothers, and it is honorable to human nature that it is so.

The Sheridans are Catholics—most of them, at any rate. Mary is a Catholic, but her husband is a Protestant. A large majority of the Catholics about Somerset—and of the entire country, in fact—opposed the war bitterly from first to last. Only a small number, comparatively, espoused the cause of the Union, but they did so with boldness and determination. But as Phil Sheridan rose higher and higher in the estimation of the loyal people, his relatives were subjected to many annoyances and persecutions at the hands of the violent anti-war Catholics. An incident here is worth relating. On one of the General's visits home a large social party was made, to which he was invited and went. The company was composed principally of opponents of the war; but it was a mere social party, and all was going on well. A disciple of Æsculapius present, and talking to Phil, indulged in some outlandish abuse of General Rosecrans. The veins of Phil's neck immediately stood out about two inches, and he "slopped over" in a few strong words that cleared the atmosphere of the room amazingly. A leading Copperhead who was present said that he would not have had it occur for $50.

ASTRONOMICAL.

Disappearance of Three of Jupiter's Satellites on September 4, 1867.

On August 21, at 5 o'clock P. M., all of Jupiter's satellites will be invisible for one hour and forty-five minutes. As this phenomenon has hitherto been observed only on four occasions, considerable interest is manifested in regard to it.

In this instance, however, unfortunately for us, the planet will be below the horizon, and the phenomenon will not be visible in the United States. But on September 4 three of the satellites will be invisible from 9·50 to 10·55, Dudley Observatory, mean time. As Jupiter will then be near the meridian, this phenomenon can be easily observed in the United States.

The following are the times of disappearance:—

At 8·30 the first satellite will enter on Jupiter's face.

At 8·51 the second satellite will disappear behind the planet's disc.

At 9·50 the third satellite will enter on Jupiter's face.

The three satellites will then be invisible for one hour and five minutes.

During the progress of the phenomenon the shadows of the first and third satellites will appear as small, round, black spots crossing the planet's disc in the vicinity of his equator. The disappearance of the satellites can readily be seen with a spy-glass of medium size, but in order to observe the shadows on the planet's disc greater optical power will be necessary.

Meteoric Display Last Night.

A meteor of unusual beauty, formation, and magnitude, was observed in the heavens at about five minutes past ten o'clock last night. The phenomenon appeared at an altitude of about twenty-five degrees above the horizon, one degree west of north, and was visible probably two seconds. The atmosphere was unusually clear in that quarter and favorable for observation. The meteor appeared as a sphere of semi-transparent yellowish fire, and after accomplishing about one-third of its flight a loud detonation was distinctly audible. The sphere instantly burst on its northerly verge, and assumed the shape of a fleecy crescent, the body still retaining its original color, and the edges displaying a bluish green or phosphorescent tinge. A star of great magnitude and dazzling brilliancy then shot northward from between the horns of the crescent with great velocity and suddenly disappeared, while the crescent faded with a vapor-like rapidity. The phenomenon was witnessed by numbers of persons on the streets, many of whom expressed admiration at so novel a spectacle.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Old English Manners.

The members of the Roxburghe Club have just been presented by the Hon. Robert Curzon with a volume entitled "Bokes of Nurture and Kernynge," and consisting of two "Bokes of Nurture," the first by John Russell, usher and marshal to Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, about 1420-44; and the second a reprint of the 1577 edition of Hugh Rhodes. There was an earlier edition of this work, Petit's, but only one copy is known to be in existence, and that is incomplete; there are, however, two copies of earlier editions than the one here reprinted, both in the library of the Rev. Dr. Corser, whose collection, through his description of it, is well known to bibliographers. "The Boke of Kernynge" is a reprint of the second edition of Wynken de Worde, which proves to be a prose version of Russell's Rhymes, the latter being chopped off and otherwise mutilated by additions in prose.

The collection as a whole is described as the most minute and interesting treatise on the manners of the fifteenth century that has yet found its way into print.

GAMBLING AT HOMBOURG.

A Description by Rev. Dr. Bellows.

Rev. Dr. Bellows had a view of the gaming-houses at Hombourg, and in a letter to the *Liberal Christian*, of New York, describes what he saw. He says:—"Deep playing is sure to attract a crowd of spectators, and commonly at any given time there will be only one person at each table who is playing for a stake of five Napoleons—about twenty dollars—for each *coup*; that is, each deal of cards or turn of the roulette. Most of the players pledge a two florin piece—eighty cents—on every *coup*. Even at this rate, as the deal occurs once in a minute or two, much money may be lost or won in a half hour; and for the heavier players, who commence with five Napoleons, and double their stake every time, it is plain that thirty thousand francs may be changed from the private pocket to the bank, or the bank to the private pocket, in ten or fifteen minutes. I have seen men and women both going away minus two or three thousand francs, after half-a-dozen *coups*, and some others carrying away as much after ten minutes' successful playing. Usually, however, large players are too fond of the excitement to leave because they are fortunate. They stay more commonly to shift their fortunes and leave their winnings with the bank. If every gamester left the table when the chances were in his favor, the bank would soon be out of capital. But it reckons too surely on the appetite which success stimulates.

FASCINATION OF GAMBLING.

"I have tried to analyze the fascination of gambling by watching the faces and the play of those engaged in it. A more serious company it is hard to conceive of than the one gathered around these tables. Silence, gravity, unsmiling attention, absorption in the business in hand, a strained composure and fixed expression, neither moved by success nor disturbed by ill-luck, are the prevailing characteristics. You look in vain for the nervous, impassioned, suicidal expressions of countenance you are taught to expect. Most of the company at play look beautifully unconscious of anything unusual, disgraceful, or sinful in their occupation. They are simply intent upon the game, each man watching his stake with unfeigned interest, but with a practised knowledge of the risks and a feeling that he may gain at the next turn what he lost in the last. The possibility of success is always before the player, and he sees success attending his neighbor. The fact that in one minute by sinking a florin you may make it two or twenty, presents an excitement which to those without moral scruples on the subject must be very fascinating.

"Nothing but a well-considered and established conviction of the public and private demoralization and peril of gambling could prevent persons from dipping into its deceitful waters here, where a sort of exceptional license covers gambling from reprobation; where all its concomitants are decorous; where drinking and carousing and the more common forms of dissipation are suppressed; where people of excellent social position and general respectability—lords and barons, bankers and countesses, gentlemen and ladies of fixed standing—are found amusing themselves at the gambling-table, and where it is open and legalized, and conducted with unquestioned fairness. Then it is doubtful whether the lookers-on are not really participants to the extent of lending the countenance of their presence to the immoral game.

"Curiosity and a desire to study human nature under a powerful passion, have drawn me very often into the saloon; but I confess I never felt quite innocent even in watching this beguiling and perilous fountain of ruin and corruption. The chief evil is not done here at Hombourg, or at other public tables. It is the passion which is first awakened under the comparatively innocent circumstances of these public and honestly conducted gambling-rooms which leads thousands of young men, and old ones too, to private play, until it becomes the business of their lives or the ruin of their fortunes and bodies and souls. The more habitual players here seem to be old men and women. Byron calls 'avarice a good old-gentlemanly vice.' Certainly the love of the excitement of gambling seems to survive most other passions. No form of gambler has appeared so truly disgusting, however, as that of the old woman. A young Countess, lovely in person and dignified and self-possessed, whom I saw now losing, now winning, considerable sums, did not lose quite all her charms in the atmosphere of the gambling table; but several old hags in lace and jewels, who sat hour after hour at the board, seemed made up to disgrace their sex and their age.

SUPERSTITION OF PLAYERS.

"The superstitions of the players are a singular exhibition of the credulity of those who have generally ceased to have any faith in God or man. No grovelling worshipper of any imaginary toe-nail of an imaginary saint ever exceeded in superstition the mass of the men and women who sit at these gambling tables, solemnly pricking holes in their card-gospels, from which they read their guidance and through which they peep into the future fortunes which await them. Victims to absurd mysticisms about lucky numbers and false inferences from the abused law of averages, they go religiously on, trusting in their stars and tied to their dotage.

"One very pious gambler, who believes in our glorious liturgy, but not in preaching, hurries from his Sunday prayers to try his luck at roulette, upon the 24-10 (chapter and verse) of the text the minister announces! Another turns his Bible to see what psalm opens, or what page cuts, and hastens to try his luck under such blessed guidance! Now it is the nine which the divinities of the gambler's table have consecrated, and the next day seven or twenty-three.

"If Maximilian is shot by seven men on the 19th of June, seven and nineteen would be the secret talisman of the first gamester that heard the news, if he was not warned by the fate of the noble gambler in thrones, who staked his life and lost it upon the throw! Were there thirty-one words in Napoleon's letter to M. Rouher, offering him the diamond cross of the Legion of Honor, it would be ground enough for a bareheaded Frenchman here, who carries his velvet cap in his hand in rain and shine, to play all day on that number, confident of coming out winner by 11 P. M., at which time the tables close.

"Failure to-day would do as little to cure the folly of such a hope as the empty results of ignorant and fanatical expectations do usually to correct superstitions. It is not the fruit of the superstition, but the superstition itself which is precious! Religion, even in its falsest forms, is more disinterested than defamers of human nature suspect. But enough of this hateful but fascinating theme."

A Balloon Survey of a Coming Storm.

The English aeronaut Coxwell writes the following account of a remarkable series of storm observations in his balloon:—

"I ascended from the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, and witnessed, during a tour into Berkshire, the peculiar formation of vapor and clouds which ended in one of the most disastrous storms on record. When we rose over the centre transept the country southward was clear for many a mile distant. Towards London, however, and down to the mouth of the Thames, heavy vapor rose up from the river, and continued westward until it mixed with the London fog. It ceased to follow the river's course at Chelsea, and so clear was the water at Richmond round to Chertsey that we discerned patches of weeds at the bottom of the Thames, as numerous boats rowed over its transparent surface. From the metropolis this long line of leaden vapor made a continuous course towards Windsor Castle, so that it was impossible to discern the Castle. As Captain Woodgate wished to visit the barracks, I descended near the Great Park, and, taking in sand equal to his weight, Mr. Woodgate and I reascended with the intention of going on further.

"We had not long entered upon our second voyage when the clouds gathered overhead in a tempestuous form; the deep line of mist resting on the earth had effected a reunion with the Thames. On passing over it the temperature was less by six degrees, at four thousand feet, than it was at a similar altitude when we moved in a clearer atmosphere. I observed that twice previously I had seen this cloudscope, and that at each time it was followed by stormy weather. At 8·30 heavy clouds gathered up from the south and west. We were then passing Reading, which was lighted up with gas. The clouds were fast closing in around us, and fine rain began to fall. At last these huge clouds, the land mists, and northerly masses of vapor all met, and so dark and dreary was the landscape that we descended at Englefield Farm, and had not been long packed up before the rain commenced.

"This was not an ascent for meteorological observations, and I only had with me a thermometer and barometer; but the cloud modifications were most striking, and have, without doubt, an interesting connection with the law of storms."

AUCTION SALES.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY PIANO-FORTES, BRUSSELS, INGRAIN, AND VENETIAN CARPETS, STOVES, CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior cabinet furniture. Also, household furniture from families declining housekeeping. [8 20 3t

PIANO-FORTE.
One rosewood piano-forte, 6¾ octaves, by William Common. One mahogany case piano-forte.
BY ORDER OF SHERIFF,
On Friday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, at the Auction store, will be sold a lot of household furniture, carpets, etc. [8 20 3t

FITZPATRICK & BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS (Successors to A. HOLLAND), No. 1203 MARKET Street.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A LARGE STOCK OF BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, WRITING PAPERS, ENVELOPES, ETC.
On Thursday, 22d instant,
Commencing at 10 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1203 Market street, over 10,000 quires of Blank Work—Day Books, Ledgers, Cash Books, Invoice Books, Records, Dockets, Pass Books, Receipt Books, Scrap Books, and an immense variety of Blank Books of all styles and patterns, Writing Papers, Envelopes, Stationery, Portfolios, Inkstands, etc. etc., being the whole stock of a Blank Book and Stationery Establishment. [8 20 2t

BRANCH OFFICE
HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000·00
NET ASSETS.....$1,371,516·74

D. R. SATTERLEE, President.
CHARLES WILSON, Vice-President.
W. S. GOODELL, Secretary.

The Office of the Company has been removed from
NO. 300 WALNUT STREET
TO
No. 409 WALNUT STREET,
Where all business of the Company will be promptly attended to.
Persons already insured in this Company, and those desiring Insurance on all kinds of property, will please call upon or address
WM. W. ALLEN & CO., Agents,
North Pennsylvania Railroad Building,
8 20 tuths3t NO. 409 WALNUT STREET.

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE
Excellent for Females and Weakly Persons.
Used by Hundreds of Congregations for Church or Communion Purposes.

VINEYARDS—Los Angelos, California, and Passaic, New Jersey.
SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE, Four Years Old.—This justly celebrated native Wine is made from the juice of the Oporto Grape raised in this country. Its invaluable Tonic and Strengthening Properties are unsurpassed by any other native Wine. Being the pure juice of the grape, produced under Mr. Speer's own personal supervision, its purity and genuineness are guaranteed. The youngest child may partake of its generous qualities, and the weakest invalid may use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that afflict the weaker sex. It is in every respect A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.
Samples to be had free at the store of JOHNSON HOLLOWAY & CO., No. 23 North SIXTH Street
DYOTT & CO., No. 232 North SECOND Street.
Invalids Use Speer's Port Grape Wine; Females Use Speer's Port Grape Wine; Weakly Persons Find a Benefit by its Use; Speer's Wines in Hospitals are Preferred to other Wines.
Principal Office, A. SPEER,
No. 346 BROADWAY, opposite City Hall Park, N.Y.
Sold by Druggists. 7 23 tuths1m8p

EVERY SATURDAY FOR AUGUST 24, FIVE CENTS.
Closing out at FIVE CENTS,
SEPTEMBER MAGAZINES,
At reduced prices:
Leslie, Demorest, Ladies' Friend, and Peterson's.
All the new and LATE PUBLICATIONS,
At closing out prices.
GOOD NOTE PAPER,
At $1·50 per ream.
ENVELOPES,
At closing out prices.
250 KINDS OF NEW BOOKS
Have been added to our large assortment of
$2 BOOKS FOR 50 CENTS
G. W. PITCHER'S
CLOSING OUT SALE,
808 CHESNUT STREET, 808
A few doors below the Continental and Girard House. 8 17 stuths3t

EFFERVESCING GRANULAR SALTS
OF CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.
KISSINGEN,
VICHY,
SEIDLITZ,
SARATOGA, ETC.
These Salts, so popular in England, are prepared at the Laboratory of
CHARLES ELLIS, SON & CO.,
Office and Store, corner MARKET and SEVENTH.
Trade supplied on liberal terms. 7 6 stuth2mrp

BEDDING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
NO. 932 RIDGE AVENUE NEAR VINE ST
8 22 stuth3mrp J. G. FULLER.

FINANCIAL

HARRISBURG, JUNE 29, 1867.

TO THE HOLDERS
OF THE
LOANS
OF THE
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DUE JULY 1, 1868.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND WILL RECEIVE PROPOSALS UNTIL SEPTEMBER 3, 1867, FOR THE REDEMPTION OF
ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS
OF THE
Loans of this Commonwealth
DUE JULY 1, 1868.

Holders will address their proposals to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and endorsed "PROPOSALS FOR THE REDEMPTION OF LOANS OF 1868."

FRANCIS JORDAN,
SECRETARY OF STATE.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR-GENERAL.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
7 2 tuthst9 STATE TREASURER.

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Having purchased $600,000 of the FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BONDS OF THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, BEARING SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST, having 30 years to run, we are now prepared to sell the same at the low rate of
85,
And the accrued interest from this date, thus paying the investor over 8 per cent. interest, which is payable semi-annually.
This Loan is secured by a First Mortgage upon the Company's Railroad, 171 miles already constructed and in running order, and 52 miles additional to be completed by the first of October next, extending from the city of St. Louis into Northern and Central Missouri.
Full particulars will be given on application to either of the undersigned.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO.
DREXEL & CO.
P. S.—Parties holding other securities, and wishing to change them for this Loan, can do so at the market rates. 8 16 1m

WE OFFER FOR SALE
UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY BONDS,
AT
NINETY-ONE
And Accrued Interest from July 1.

These BONDS are a FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT, being secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE on the Road and Franchises of the Company, and bear Interest at the rate of
SIX PER CENT.
Free from all Taxes, City, State and United States
For further information cal at
C T YERKES, JR., & CO.,
8 8 1m No. 20 S. THIRD Street.

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
DIRECTORS.
Joseph T. Bailey, Nathan Hilles, Benj. Rowland, Jr., Samuel A. Bispham, Edward B. Orne, William Ervien, Osgood Welsh, Frederick A. Heyl, Wm. H. Rhawn.
WM. H. RHAWN, President, *Late Cashier of the Central National Bank,*
JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier, *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank*
5 1]

PARTIES
HOLDING GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
For investment may now realize a handsome profit by converting them into
THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Which carry the same interest, viz., SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD. The difference in your favor to-day, August 14, is as follows:—
For 5-20s of 1862 we pay $230·16 on each thousand.
For 5-20s of 1864 we pay $193·91 on each thousand.
For 5-20s of 1865 we pay $200·16 on each thousand.
For 5-20s of July we pay $180·16 on each thousand.
For 1881s we pay $210·16 on each thousand.
For 10-40s we pay $118 91 on each thousand.
For 7·30s, 2d series, we pay $180 91 on each thousand.
For 7·30s, 3d series, we pay $174·91 on each thousand.
Subject to slight variations from day to day.
W. PAINTER & CO.
SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY,
8 14 tf No. 36 S. THIRD Street.

FINANCIAL.

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT
STATE LOAN,
Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
7 6 2m[p] E. W. CLARK & CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE
PURCHASED THE
NEW SIX PER CENT.
REGISTERED LOAN
OF THE
LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,
DUE IN 1897.
INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY,
FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES,
AND OFFER IT FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF
NINETY-TWO,
AND
ACCRUED INTEREST FROM AUGUST 1,

This LOAN is secured by a first mortgage on the Company's Railroad, constructed and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware river at Easton, including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.
Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the office of the Company, or to either of the undersigned.
DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO. [6 11m
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.
Dealers in all Government Securities.
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [6 24 3m

7 3-10s,
ALL SERIES,
CONVERTED INTO
FIVE-TWENTIES.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER
10 2[rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 16 S THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 5 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York. 1 1§

FINANCIAL.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
INTEREST,
SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,
Are Offered for the present at NINETY CENTS *ON THE DOLLAR, and Accrued Interest at Six Per Cent. in Currency from July 1.*

The Company would state that their work continues to be pushed forward with great rapidity, and
425 Miles West from Omaha are Now in Operation,
And stocked with locomotives, cars, and all the appurtenances of a first-class road.
The amount already paid in by stockholders of the Company is $5,000,000.
The aid received from the United States Government in constructing this portion of 425 miles is:—

1. A Donation of 12,800 acres of adjacent lands to the mile (nearly all very valuable), amounting to.....	5,440,000 acres.
2. U. S. Six Per Cent. Currency Interest Bonds, which are a second lien, at the rate of $16,000 to the mile, amounting, for 425 miles, to.....	$6,800,000
The amount of the Company's own First Mortgage Bonds on 425 miles is.....	$6,800,000

It will be seen that, *exclusive of the land grant*, the First Mortgage Bonds represent only about *one-third* of the value of the property on which they are secured. The Company is also restrained by its Charter from issuing its bonds except as the work progresses, *and to the same amount on the various sections as are issued by the Government.* The mortgage which secures the bondholders is made to Hon. E. D. Morgan, U. S. Senator from New York, and Hon. Oakes Ames, Member of the U. S. House of Representatives from Massachusetts, as Trustees, who alone can issue the Bonds to the Company, and who are responsible for their issue in strict accordance with the terms of the law.
A statement of the earnings for the last quarter will be published in detail at an early day; but the accounts are already sufficiently balanced to show that the net amount is much greater than the gold interest on the Bonds that can be issued on the length of road operated. It should be remembered that these earnings are only upon a *way business* in a new and undeveloped country, and are no index of the vast traffic that must follow the completion of the whole line to the Pacific in 1870. These facts are only intended to show that these Bonds are strictly one of the safest as well as one of the most profitable securities, and are fully entitled to the confidence of the public. The Company make no appeal to the public to purchase its Bonds, as the daily subscriptions are large, and fully equal to their wants.
Many parties are taking advantage of the present high price of Government stocks to exchange for these Bonds, which are over 15 per cent. cheaper, and, at the current rate of premium on gold, pay
Over Nine Per Cent. Interest.
Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by
THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
TOWNSEND WHELAN & CO.,
J. E. LEWARS & CO.,
F. STEEB.
In Wilmington, Delaware, by
R. R. ROBINSON & CO.,
JOHN McLEAR & SON.
And in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 NASSAU Street, and by the
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 NASSAU Street.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., BANKERS, No. 51 WALL Street.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS, No. 33 WALL Street.
And by BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained.
JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
NEW YORK.
August 15, 1867. 8 20 tuths6t

AGENCY OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

OFFICE OF DE HAVEN & BRO., No. 40 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, August 19, 1867.
We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad and the price of Governments. We would to-day give these Bonds and pay a difference of

$206·83	taking in exchange U. S. 6s of 1881.		
$226·83	do.	do.	5-20s o. 1862.
$189·83	do.	do.	5-20s of 1864.
$198·83	do.	do.	5-20s of 1865.
$176 83	do.	do.	5-20s of '65, Jan. & Ju'y.
$176·83	do.	do.	5-20s of '67, do.
$119·33	do.	do.	5 per cent. 10-40s, do.
$203·33	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. Aug. Issue.
$176·28	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
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